SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

(In continuation of [*Cd.* 902], *January*, 1902.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1902.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.,
and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.;
or OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh;
or E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1902.

[Cd. 934.] *Price* 10½*d.*

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No. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 23, 1901.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
November 27, 1901.

SIR,

REFERRING to my despatch of the 22nd instant,* on the subject of Burgher Camps in this Colony, I have the honour to forward you copy of further telegraphic correspondence with the High Commissioner from which you will observe that it has been determined to retain the Merebank Camp as was originally intended, and, subject to approval of sites by the Government Health Officer, to establish two new camps at Jacob's Siding and at Pinetown, each for three thousand inmates. Also gradually to substitute iron and wood huts of the Merebank pattern for the bell tents at the various encampments, as these latter are far from satisfactory, and rapidly wear out.

2. I leave to-morrow for Cape Town, and am returning via Johannesburg, having arranged with the High Commissioner to confer with him on the general subject of Burgher Camps, as well as on other matters.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 25. No. 1. Your telegram 23rd November No. 28. I propose to put up hut camps at Jacob's Siding and possibly Pinetown if approved by Government Health Officer. Buildings at Merebank very open and can never be overcrowded, but if in future desirable to remove some inmates I propose they should go to Mooi River, where there is already a nucleus of a camp. Tents to be used for accommodation of inmates.

To complete two new camps from six weeks to two months required. Do you approve? I advise on score of health gradually to replace at all encampments tents by huts such as you saw at Merebank. Tents moreover rapidly wearing out.

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* No. 4 in [Cd. 902].

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 26. No. 32. Your telegram of November 25th No. 1. I approve formation of two new camps as proposed and entirely agree as to the desirability of ultimately substituting huts for tents.

No. 2.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

[*Answered by No.* 23.]

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a report from Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., on the subject of a recent visit which he made to the Burgher Camp at Bloemfontein, together with some photographs* which he took on that occasion.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator.

Enclosure in No. 2.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

I visited this camp on November 25th, and four following days, and investigated every department carefully. The camp is situated about three miles almost due north of Bloemfontein, on very well-selected ground. A spruit, or water-course, at present dry, runs through the camp, winding its course from north to south. On its western side is situated the New Camp, which is the larger camp, and consists of nine sections. There are 25 marquees, 20 of which house refugee families, three are used as offices and a mess tent, and two are used as churches. One of these, a very large marquee, accommodating 250 people, is shewn in the main street, in photograph 1. Besides the marquees, there are 908 Bell tents in this New Camp, of which 880 are occupied by Burgher families, 14 are used as an isolation camp for diphtheria contacts, and 14 are given over to the transport, to accommodate the conductors and native drivers.

The nine sections in this camp are again sub-divided into blocks of 30 tents each. These blocks are lettered and each tent is numbered. The distance between the tents measures 40 feet from pole to pole, and the streets are 30 yards wide between the blocks. The ground upon which this New Camp is pitched slopes gently towards the south and the east, and as it is well trenched in these two directions there is no fear of its getting water-logged. In fact, I am told by outsiders who have visited the camp, that owing to the sandy nature of the soil, the ground dries, after heavy rain, with extraordinary rapidity. The tents are regularly and evenly pitched, and the whole camp has a clean and orderly appearance which reflects great credit on the authorities. The streets are marked out by white stones, as is seen in photograph 1, and again in photograph 3. In photograph 2, a partial view of the camp is given, looking southwards. Bloemfontein may be seen in the distance. Photograph 3 gives another partial view of the camp, looking westwards, with Spitzkop in the distance.

On the eastern side of the spruit already mentioned there is a long low-lying kopje which separates the New Camp from the Old. A small road, or foot-path, winds round and over the southern end of this kopje connecting the camps. They are about half-a-mile apart. This Old Camp is pitched on the eastern slope of the hill, overlooking a valley through which another spruit winds. Owing to the irregularity of the ground, and in some parts to the unsuitable nature of the soil, it was not possible to pitch this camp with the same mathematical accuracy as was the case in the New Camp. In the valley near the south-east end of the camp there is an excellent well of good water, with a pump, which yields 150 gallons an hour. This is a much smaller

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* Not reproduced.

camp than the New Camp to the west, and consists of (1) Eight marquees, seven of which are occupied by Refugee families, and one forms the church; (2) 360 Bell tents; (3) 20 private tents of the usual Boer pattern, which were either bought, or made, by the occupants. They are very comfortable; (4) six canvas shelters; and (5) 16 Indian tents. It will thus be seen that what this camp lacks in uniformity and systematic regularity, it makes up for in variety. From its position it is a difficult camp to make look orderly or neat. It was not as clean as the New Camp, and the tents were closer together.

I did not see the Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Bennett. He was away on leave of absence, and has been so for the past two months. For the first month his place was taken by Captain Vinn Johnston, who has since gone to Kimberley to take over the camp there. For the past month the sole charge of the camp has devolved upon the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. G. L. Randle, and he has proved himself to be one of the most active, energetic and tactful superintendents I have yet come across. In no camp have I found such an excellent spirit prevailing. All the inhabitants seem to have a great liking for their young superintendent. When he accompanied me through the camp, I was struck by the cordial reception he received. He exercises a firm yet tactful discipline through the camp, which is not resented, because they recognise that it is just. I found a very large proportionate number of the men at work, and working cheerfully, many of them without pay. Apparently, whatever work they were told to do, they did as a matter of course. Thus, I found in this camp a long shed, divided by a partition into two workshops. One of these, measuring 60 feet long by 18 feet wide, was the carpenters' shop, and contained four excellent benches, with tools in racks on the walls all round. Twelve carpenters work here, under a head carpenter. The latter receives £4 a month, and his assistants £3. They now make all the coffins, which hitherto have been supplied by contract with an undertaker in the town. They also make bedsteads, tables, forms, &c., according to the amount of wood available. The other division of the hut, which measunes 32 feet in length, is the bootmakers' shop. Here I found twelve men busily at work. They are supplied with leather and the necessary tools. They make really good boots, and are allowed to sell them to the people in camp for 1s. 6d. a pair for adults, and 1s. for children. Should the people who require them be unable to pay, the boots are given to them. Thus the profits to be made by bootmaking are very small, rarely exceeding 18s. per month per man, and yet the men look cheerful and interested in their work. An adjoining shed is a general store for wood, clothes, kettles, rakes, shovels, &c., of which there seemed to be a fairly good supply in hand. There is also a blacksmiths' forge, where the transport animals are shod, Scotch carts and other vehicles repaired. The head blacksmith gets £5 a month: he is also a wheelwright. Many burghers are also employed in vegetable gardening, and in tree planting. 4,000 trees have already been planted in suitable spots around the camp, and these areas are each enclosed within a wire fence. There is a vegetable garden of about an acre, which is already green with promise. Eighteen acres have been laid out to the north-east of the camp and enclosed. The ground has been ploughed, and the whole sown with mealies, potatoes and water melons.

On the south-western side of the camp, Mr. Randle has had a dam built, which, even in this dry season, has a depth of seven feet in one place. In the rainy season the depth can be increased to 14 feet. This work has been entirely done by the burghers, and they say it will never run dry. It is used for watering the horses, cows and oxen. It extends over a very fair-sized area.

In addition to these special works, a large number of the men are employed in camp work. Two clerks are employed in the superintendent's office. The storekeeper is a Free Stater, Mr. D. Kays, and the issuer, Mr. Lindique, belongs to Winburg. He is assisted by eight issuers, who receive 1s. per day. There is a separate issuing tent for each camp. Two conductors, paid £5 and £4 a month respectively, do the transport work between the camp and the town. One man is in charge of the transport animals, to see that they are groomed, watered and fed, and one man is employed at the station to receive new arrivals and look after their baggage. These receive a shilling a day each. One man, whose duty is to pitch the tents, to look after them, to find accommodation and to replace tents which are worn out, received £4 a month. The same remuneration is given to the head cattleman, who has five span of oxen and 25 milch cows under his charge. Other men in the camp can be called upon to assist in any work where their help may be required, without pay.

Two carefully selected head men of the better class have been appointed to generally superintend each camp, to see that they are kept clean and orderly. They are unpaid. Under them are twelve corporals. Six of these, who are all well off, are not paid; two get £4 a month, and four get 1s. a day. Nine of these corporals are appointed to camp 1, *i.e.*, the larger camp to the west, and three do duty in camp 2, on the eastern side of the intervening kopje. They are responsible for their respective sections, and can call upon any man in their sections to do camp work. That this system works well in this camp is evidenced by the great cleanliness and order to be found everywhere in the streets and surroundings of the tents. The latrines are placed at a safe distance round the camp. There are 15 in camp 1, containing 187 seats, and 8 in camp 2, with 91 seats. These are all in good order, and are under the charge of a latrine-keeper, who receives 1s. a day, and who goes round with four natives and sees that they are cleaned and disinfected regularly. Round the latrines are buckets for holding slops. These buckets and the pails of the latrines are emptied daily by the Municipality of Bloemfontein. All dust and rubbish is removed in wheelbarrows to dumping heaps outside the camp at a convenient and safe distance. One heap is allowed to be formed in the centre of the camp for the convenience of those furthest removed from the heaps outside the bounds. This heap is cleared away daily in Scotch carts.

Besides the men employed in the above duties, there is a postman who receives 1s. a day. The same wage is paid to four camp policemen, two stretcher-bearers, and to a man in charge of the boiler which supplies the hospital with hot water.

The policing of the camp is entrusted to seven municipal police, English Colonials, who are supplied by the town. Their duty is to preserve law and order, and I understand that their duties are light. They have also to see that the flaps of all the tents are rolled up at 10 a.m., and kept rolled up till 2 p.m., except when there is a high wind or in cases of sickness. In most camps this is enforced by a reduction in the rations in case of disobedience. In this camp a novel, equally effective and, I believe, less objectionable method is employed. Should the skirt of the tent not be raised, and no cause shown why it should not be, the whole tent is allowed to collapse, and the inmates are left to put it up again themselves. This punishment has been but rarely employed, but that it has proved efficacious is to be seen on all sides when walking through the camp. Consequently, all the tents were fresh and well aired.

There are three Dutch Reformed Ministers connected with this camp. The Reverend Mr. H. De Wet receives £200 a year, the Reverend Mr. Daneel £180 a year, and the Reverend Mr. Louw £120 a year. The two former live and officiate in the camp; the latter resides in Bloemfontein and looks after the funerals.

When I first visited the camp on November 25th, there were 6,371 refugees living in it. Of these 806 were men, 1,880 women, and 3,685 children (under 15 years of age).

On the western side of camp 1, and facing the broad main street, is the issuer's office, and, immediately behind it, the large ration shed. This shed is 84 feet long and 14 feet wide. Twelve men with five scales are employed in issuing rations. I watched the process and was pleased with the rapidity with which it was done. I was informed that the weekly rations for camp 1, numbering about 4,000 people, were issued in one hour and five minutes. I would suggest, as an improvement, that the Duplicate Bag System, employed at Barberton and in some other camps, be adopted. It is not easy for the people, nor is it advisable, that they should carry their groceries, and sometimes large quantities of flour, in basins, bowls, or other receptacle which may come to their hands, and sometimes to a considerable distance. They should remove their stores in clean calico bags, the duplicates of which they return, washed and folded, each time they draw their supplies.

The quantities they receive here are the same as in the other camps in the Orange River Colony, and the quality of the various articles I inspected was excellent. The Chief Superintendent informs me, he proposes shortly supplementing these rations with certain extras, as jam and lime juice. Green vegetables will shortly be available from the camp gardens.

A soup kitchen has been inaugurated under the charge of a capable woman from the camp, who does her work well. At present only one Sawyer's stove is at work, but it makes 240 pints of soup daily, which is distributed to 330 children. A brick building has, however, been constructed, and it only awaits the arrival of more stoves from the coast in order to be able to supply all the children in the camp.

There are six general stores in camp 1, and three in camp 2, run by private individuals. They are largely patronised by the refugees, and are evidently paying concerns. Were these stores abolished, and one large store run by the authorities on the lines of the Field Force Canteen, and the profits applied for the benefit of the camp, it would be a boon to the people. Captain Trollope discussed the question with me, and he agreed that the experiment would be worth trying. In his hands I am sure it would be a success. The present stores in camp 1 are situated on the western boundary of the camp, on each side of the ration shed.

Immediately outside the camp, at its north-western corner, we find the schools. These consist of three sun-dried brick shelters with sail-cloth roof of the usual pattern. On November 25th, there were 616 children present in the three shelters; that is nearly all that could be accommodated; but considering the large number of children in the camp, more school room will be required. In one of these shelters a singing lesson was in progress when I went in, under the direction of Miss Cronje. The children were singing well and looked interested, keen and bright. They were not very clean, but Miss Cronje assured me that they were beginning to improve very much in this respect. On the 28th, in another shelter, I again listened to a singing lesson. With a curious mixture of pathos and irony the children were singing, or learning to sing "Home, Sweet Home." (See photograph 4.)

The head schoolmaster is Mr. J. W. de Witt; he takes charge of the schools in the Old Camp. The schools in the New Camp, or camp 1, are under the charge of the head schoolmistress, Miss Ferreira. She has seven schoolmistresses under her, six of whom are Dutch, and one Dutch schoolmaster, Mr. Scheepers. In camp 2, under Mr. de Witt, there are five female assistants, four of whom are Dutch, and one Dutch assistant master. What I have already said in other reports is emphasised here. This arrangement is not right. The teachers, and more especially the head teachers, should be English. Precious time is passing, and I think this matter should engage the immediate attention of the authorities. The head schoolmistress here is a daughter of General Ferreira, and naturally is very anti-English. She is a good teacher and does her work well, nor does she conceal her antipathies. At a recent singing competition before the Deputy Administrator, on the King's birthday, she refused to conduct her class at the performance. I do not blame her, rather I honour her for her courage in evincing her sympathies; but it is not such to whom we should entrust the education of the young, with whom, in the future, we hope our successors will be able to live on terms of amity and peace.

The hospital is situated on gently-rising ground on the western side of the kopje which separates the two camps. The spruit lies between it and camp 1. The hospital consists of five tin huts, eight marquees for convalescents, and two marquees for diphtheria. The medical officers and dispensers are accommodated with bell tents; there is one double bell tent for night nurses, and one marquee for probationers. A bell tent at some distance serves the purpose of a mortuary.

This hospital is the best equipped and, perhaps, the best managed hospital I have seen in any burgher camp, and some of them are very good. One tin hut is used as quarters for the matron and the sisters, who are all trained nurses, and for some of the probationers. I went through all the rooms. They are comfortable and sufficiently, though not luxuriously, furnished. Much of the furniture has been made "on the premises," out of packing cases. They were all neat, except those of the probationers, who have not yet learnt the elements of tidiness. The other four huts are for patients. The exterior of one is shown in photograph 5. It measures 114 feet long, and is 27 feet wide. Each hut contains 39 beds, except an enteric ward. which has 40. One hut is for general cases, two huts are for enteric, and one hut is for children, mostly measles. The beds have wire-wove spring mattrasses; the beds are neat and clean. Down the centre of each hut are tables, on which are to be found, besides the necessary hospital requirements, vases full of flowers. In the childrens' hut, which was quite a show ward, there were two strips of carpet between the foot of the beds and the tables. These are rolled up every morning, taken out, shaken and beaten and then replaced. The necessity for these would be obvious to anyone, especially to a feverish patient, who heard but once the heavy tread of the Dutch probationer. I was told that one of them succeeded in putting her foot, on one occasion, through the flooring. There are toys also in the ward for the children. The interior of this ward is shown in photograph 6. The sister in charge, Sister Bryant, is seen on the right-hand side. Each bed is supplied with a mosquito net to keep off the flies. The sick children seemed particularly well looked after and cared for. The interior of one of the enteric wards is seen in

photograph 7, and another ward, with the medical and nursing staffs in front, is shown in photograph 8.

At one end of each hut there is a kitchen with a good close range. At the other end there is a bathroom. Outside one end of each hut there are two or three large tubs full of antiseptic solution, for infected bed linen and utensils.

The marquees for cases of diphtheria contain six beds each, and are well arranged. When I first visited the hospital there were:—

In the ward for general cases	33	patients.
In the ward No. 1, for enteric	38	„
In the ward No. 2, for enteric	38	„
In the ward for children	25	„

who were all suffering from measles or complications after measles. In the two marquees there were seven cases of diphtheria, all doing well. There seems to be an excellent spirit pervading this hospital. The Matron, Sisters and Probationers all pull well together. They all looked happy and bright, and seemed very keen about their work. The wards were very well kept, and were a credit to the Bloemfontein camp.

A large corrugated iron hut close by forms the dispensary. The interior is very well arranged, and well stocked with drugs. There is a large supply of medical comforts. Near this is a 200-gallon tank for boiling water. This supplies the requirements of the hospital and of the dispensary.

On the same side of the spruit as the hospital, but at the other, or northern, end of the kopje, is the diphtheria isolation camp. Here the families of diphtheria patients are kept, as suspects, while the invalids are treated in the hospital marquees.

About 200 yards south of the hospital, and separated from it by the main road, is the bath-house, containing 12, rather small, baths. During my inspection of them, two men were having baths, who informed me that they repeated the process once a week. Beside the bath-house are three long stands where all the linen and clothing from the hospital is washed, after being disinfected, when necessary. Alongside of these are six large tanks which are supplied, or ought to be supplied, by a one-inch pipe from the town supply.

About 500 yards to the south-east of the hospital is a small camp enclosed with barbed wire for irreconcilables, law breakers and bad characters. It acts like a prison, and has an excellent deterring effect. Its inmates were few.

The staff of the hospital consists of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Norman Pern, a very hard-working and conscientious practitioner. He is assisted by four other medical officers, Dr. Beaumann, a Free Stater, Dr. Rossiter, Dr. Cameron, since transferred to Brandfort, and Dr. Pearce. They divide the wards in the hospital and the camps between them. There are four dispensers. The nursing staff is composed of the Matron, Mrs. Highway, four English-trained Nurses and one Colonial-trained. The Matron is an energetic, kindly woman, who not only knows her business well, but evidently takes a great interest in making her hospital as perfect as possible. She was trained at Chelsea Hospital, and for over eight years was Matron of Radley College, near Oxford. In each of the wards, containing 39 or 40 beds there are five probationers, three for day work and two for night. In the marquees, there is one probationer for every two marquees during the day, and one for every four marquees during the night. One of the sisters in rotation acts as night superintendent. The probationers are reported to be good and to like their work. There are many candidates for the post, so that it is comparatively easy to make a good selection. They are paid 2s. a day, and they receive extra rations out of the medical comforts.

There does not seem to be much difficulty in this camp in inducing people to go into the hospital. When ordered by the Medical Officer, they *must* go, and they bow to the inevitable. Moreover, I believe, they are gradually discovering for themselves how much better off they would be in hospital than lying ill in their tents; and without question the hospital here looks most attractive. There can be no doubt that the hospital is the means of saving many lives, much more so than the hospitals at home, for whatever chance a patient in England in his own home may have, when not only the doctor attends, but his orders are carried out, the sick in the Boer house or tent has little; the extraordinary ignorance and prejudice displayed by the Boers in regard to even the elementary laws of health, and their still more extraordinary ideas in regard to the sick, and their love for their own medicines, and remedies, many of the most revolting nature, make it necessary in these camps, in order to some extent to control

the death-rate, to use compulsion as regards the hospital, and to save them from themselves. We know that in the United Kingdom, amongst the lowest classes, the ideas regarding the treatment of the sick, and the remedies employed are primitive in the extreme, and some of them belong to the period of the dark ages. But these primitive, ignorant and frequently revolting methods are almost universal among the Boers, and are found among every class. I found many instances of it in the camp at Bloemfontein. There is here a Mr. J. Kruger, a nephew of the ex-President's. Being a man of superior intelligence, he has been selected for one of the higher offices in the camp. One day he told the Superintendent that his wife was suffering a good deal from rheumatism, and he requested Mr. Randle to use his influence with Dr. Beaumann, to allow him to give his wife a cow-dung bath, which, he stated, was "the best thing for rheumatism." Mr. Randle one day visited Abram Strauss, a man who had been selected as one of the head men of the camp, and in virtue of his office was housed in a marquee. Mr. Randle was surprised to see a cat running about the tent with all its fur clipped off. He enquired the cause and was informed that the fur had been cut off and roasted, and then applied to his child's chest as a remedy for bronchitis. Dr. Pern, the Principal Medical Officer, told me that he was once sent for to see a child who was ill in one of the tents. When he entered the tent, for some moments he could not make out what he saw. He then discovered that the parents had killed a goat and cut it open, removing all the internal organs. They had then put the child bodily inside the goat, with its head alone protruding through the opening made by removing the breastbone. Some of the Boer remedies have a strong savour of superstition. Thus a favourite remedy for jaundice is to rub the patient's body with cabbage seeds. The seeds are then sown. When they come up, the jaundice disappears.

The tooth of a horse worn on a string round the neck is believed to cure rheumatism. A piece of potato put into each ear, and a necklace made of square pieces of the same, is said to cure earache. Toothache is cured by cutting the finger and toe nails of the sufferer off short. These parings are put into a bottle with a lock of his hair and some water. The bottle is then corked and buried, and the toothache disappears. A black fowl opened and applied hot and bleeding to the chest is a cure for inflammation of the lungs. These are only samples of treatment culled from the experiences of the medical officers in the Bloemfontein camp, and I believe such methods are responsible for much of the high mortality found in the camps. Hence I think that an extension of the hospital system and compulsion in admitting the sick will do much towards reducing the death-rate, but even these will be ineffective unless in every camp properly trained women are responsible for the daily visitation of every family and every tent. This has not been the case in Bloemfontein, where the reporting of sick cases has been, for the most part, the duty of the corporals, and has, consequently, been very imperfectly done, but a properly qualified camp matron is about to be appointed, with a trained and efficient staff under her.

On November 28th, there were 202 patients in the hospital, of whom 43 were convalescents. Of the remainder 94 were enteric and 8 dysentery. There were eight cases of whooping cough, four of which were complicated with pneumonia, and 11 cases of measles, three with pneumonia superadded. Eight cases of diphtheria and five of simple pneumonia. Eighteen had not yet been diagnosed, and the remaining seven were: hysteria two, abscess one, jaundice one, scurvy two, mastoid inflammation one.

It thus appears that measles has almost disappeared from the camp, but it is being replaced by enteric.

In October there were 204 deaths in the hospital and camp. Of these 75 were due to pneumonia, mostly consequent on measles, and 18 were due to enteric. Fifty-nine were returned as due to diarrhœa. In November, up to and including the 27th, there were 147 deaths, of which 29 were due to pneumonia mostly consequent on measles, and 30 were caused by enteric, and 49 by diarrhœa. It is thus obvious that enteric is on the increase, which the number of cases in hospital on the 28th November, *i.e.*, 94, corroborates. Bloemfontein has already acquired an evil reputation on this score, and the chief agent at work is on all hands allowed to be the water. The well water in the town has been chiefly held responsible, and it is an interesting fact that when a copious water supply was first brought into the town from the Modder River, there was a simultaneous decline in the number of enteric cases. The epidemic which broke out among our troops last year in and around Bloemfontein reached its appalling dimensions after the disaster at Sanna's Post, which cut off the Modder supply from the town. The Modder River as a water supply has received an evil name among the

public which it does not deserve. They associate it in their minds with the descriptions, and perfectly true descriptions, of the Modder River at Paardeberg, and they omit to remember that when it flowed past our camp then it had already permeated the reeking shambles of Cronje's laager. But, north of Bloemfontein the river is much nearer its source. Moreover, the water percolates through many filtering beds before it reaches the reservoir which supplies the town. This water would be a tremendous boon to the burgher camp, if only a sufficient supply could be obtained. The great difficulty which this camp has to deal with, and for coping with which in the future some provision must immediately be made, is the insufficient supply of water. There are three wells in the New Camp, and two in the Old Camp, but one of these latter contains too much sulphur to be palatable or fit for drinking purposes. It may prove useful as a remedial agent by and by. The other four wells are supplied with pumps, but the wells have proved very disappointing. Each well has begun by giving such a good supply of water as to raise the hope that the water question has been solved, but after a short time each well has begun to fail. At the present moment, were each pump to work day and night without ceasing, they would supply less than 7,000 gallons a day among them. That is about one gallon of water per head of the camp population, a totally insufficient supply; but as the pumps are only worked intermittently, the supply probably does not exceed 5,000 gallons a day.

I have already mentioned (p. 6) a one-inch pipe which is intended to convey water from the town supply to the six large tanks to the south of the hospital. But frequently no water came, and it was feared that the Military Authorities had cut off the supply. In an interview I had with General Tucker, I found that the water supply in the town had fallen so low that there was no longer sufficient pressure to overcome the resistance of the pipes out to the camp. Recognising the urgency of the matter, General Tucker has taken a great interest in the question, and the Royal Engineers, under his instructions, have been busy devising the best means to overcome the difficulty. It is proposed to form a reservoir on the top of one of the kopjes overlooking the hospital, to which water, from a promising well near the entrance of the valley in which the Old Camp lies, will be pumped up by an oil engine. This will supply the hospital. For the rest of the camp, a three-inch pipe will convey water from the Modder Main at a higher source than at present. It is hoped that this will give a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water to the camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Buston, D.S.O., C.R.E., who spent a good deal of time going round the camp with Mr. Randle and myself, seemed to think that this would be a feasible and efficient plan.

There are certain people, both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, who have condemned these camps in unmeasured terms. There are not many who do so in South Africa, and it will generally be found that those who do so out here, have never seen a camp, except from a distance, or have perfunctorily walked through one. It would be well if such people, before indulging in denunciation, could see a camp like this one near Bloemfontein, as I have seen it in all its various departments. They would be surprised that in the face of so much difficulty, so much has been accomplished. In the camps themselves there is no complaining. They all would like to return to their farms, but as they realise that this is impossible, they are quite contented with their life in camp. Some of the women in this camp said that if they had only known what the camp was like they would have come in long before they did. Some of the well-meaning people at home are appalled at the high death-rate among the children, because they do not understand the conditions as we see them out here. They are willing and anxious to send out supplies, or money to buy supplies, to feed the children, who, they are told, are dying of starvation. That is not so. Not only are the rations ample to support life, in some cases I have come across people who were able to save up some of their supplies for a rainy day, but in all the camps there is a liberal supply of medical comforts, and the medical officers have orders to give them out in all cases in which they think they are required. While left entirely to the discretion of the medical men, their orders are that they are not to stint or to be sparing in the distribution of these so-called "medical comforts." As an illustration, the following is a list of the medical comforts and the quantity issued in Bloemfontein camp during October, 1901:—

Champagne—32 bottles.
Brandy—171½ bottles.
Port Wine—73½ bottles.
Claret—29 bottles.

Stout—19 bottles.
Whiskey—19 bottles.
Pearl Barley—225 lbs.
Benger's Food—72 tins (2 lbs. each).
Maizena—80 packets (1 lb. each).
Quaker Oats—90 packets (2 lbs. each).
Rice (extra)—5¾ bags (170 lbs. each).
Sago—170 lbs.
Milk—103¾ cases (48 tins per case) = 5,004 tins.
Brand's Essence—144 tins.
Bovril—324 tins.
Candles—362½ packets.
Paraffin—40 gallons.
Sugar (extra)—720 lbs.
Jelly—45 dozen packets.
Butter—150 lbs.
Jam—240 tins.
Cocoa—144 tins.
Fresh Vegetables—12 bags (72 lbs. each).

In addition to the above, 45 lbs. of meat, and 50 lbs. of bread per day were issued to the hospital extra. I think this list will satisfy anyone that the extra foods and luxuries for those who require them are given with no stinting hand.

KENDAL FRANKS.

No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

WITH reference to my despatch of December 13th,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 11. M. S. I. With reference to your telegram, 89, November 23rd, and previous telegrams *re* Camp sites. I have just received from Ministers Minute stating that suitable sites have been selected at Port Elizabeth and East London. From descriptions in telegrams accompanying Minute sites appear to be suitable in every way. Ministers state that there are objections to establishment of Camp at Port Alfred, but do not specify them.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 16. I gather that the Military authorities have lying at the Coast some considerable number of wood and iron huts, some of which you inform me will

* No. 16 in [Cd. 902.]

be set apart for new Camps at Coast. Is it possible for us to obtain a further number from them for up country Camps? If not, we shall have to order considerable number more tents, and I suggest that the Indian Government be asked whether they could supply any number of Eastern pattern British privates tents, if so, when, in what numbers, and at what price.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

December 17. No. 74. Following sent to Viceroy of India:—
Begins: We are short of tents for Concentration Camps. Could your Government supply any number of Eastern pattern British tents? If so how many, how soon, and at what price?

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to VICEROY OF INDIA, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM.

December 17. We are short of tents for Concentration Camps. Could your Government supply any number of Eastern pattern British privates tents? If so how many, how soon, and at what price?

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietermaritzburg, to Assistant Secretary, HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 11. No. 275. Yours of to-day. It was before I received the wire from Ladies' Commission that I advised further accommodation at Merebank. They said letter follows, which I have not received, nor do I know their reasons. Some time ago I stopped further erection of huts, and told Public Works to devote whole of their attention to the Hospital and nurses' quarters, &c. When at Merebank last Friday one large military hut was nearly finished. These ladies seemed to have an objection to a central hospital. I am getting more nurses. I think one well equipped hospital better than separate ones. I am visiting Merebank on Saturday, and perhaps it may be well to await full information, and talk with the Governor before you send. I will post you my monthly report to-night, and keep copy for the Governor.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietermaritzburg, to Assistant Secretary, HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 12. 281. Have received ladies' letter condemning Merebank site as low and wet. No Camp to be over 3,000, and general recommendations about nurses, matrons, rations, &c. You will have copy I understand.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Natal, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 16. No. 1. In reference to Ladies' Commission's Report on Merebank, dated 6th instant, recommendation No. 1, which is opposed to local advice. I suggest Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Principal Medical Officer, Natal, Government Health Officer, Natal, and Senior Medical Officer, Durban, to report to you at once on the subject. If you approve I will ask General Officer Commanding, Natal, for services of first and third officers suggested. Other recommendations can be dealt with. Sir Thomas Murray is preparing Minute on various points referred to in report.

Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 17. No. 38. Your telegram, No. 1, of 16th December, I agree in thinking that the idea is good especially if it can be promptly acted upon. Till decision arrived at, of course, no more Refugees should be sent to Merebank. The Board might at the same time be asked to express an opinion on Jacob's Siding and neighbouring sites.

No. 4.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

[*Answered by No. 23.*]

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed copies of reports by Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., on the subject of visits which he made to the Burgher Camps at Kimberley, Vryburg, and Mafeking, together with photographs* which were taken in those places.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, December 17, 1901.

REPORT upon the Kimberley Burgher Camp by Dr. Kendal Franks.

I visited and inspected this Camp on November 4th, 1901, and the three following days. The Camp is situated on the highest ground about Kimberley, almost due west of the town, and close to the reservoir, which is slightly above it on the north-west side. It is said to be the best and healthiest site near Kimberley, and was originally selected by the Principal Medical Officer as the most suitable position for the military hospital, but such difficulties were put in his way, he was obliged to take ground to the south sou-east of the town for his hospital, and the site near the reservoir was later on allotted to the Burgher Refugees.

This Camp was originally started by the Military Authorities on January 4th, 1901. The Refugees from the Orange River Colony were passed over to the Civil authorities on March 10th, and the whole Camp was transferred on May 1st. It is divided into two divisions; one, called the enclosed Camp, is surrounded by a barbed wire fence, and is guarded by sentries, Fig. 1. Within it are kept Cape Colonial rebels, their wives and families. There are 133 men, 209 women, and 409 children, a total of

* The photographs are not reproduced.

751. The rest of the Camp is unenclosed, and is divided into sections, according to the districts from which the people come.

Thus, on the south side, from east to west, we find the Boshof section, the Fauresmith section, and the section which contains the Refugees from Hoopstad, Petrusburg, and Jacobsdal. Between the Boshof section and the enclosed Camp, which lies to the north, is the hospital enclosure. West of this enclosure, and to the north of the Fauresmith and Hoopstad lines is the Transvaal section. This is a small section containing only Refugees from the Transvaal, and consist of 58 men, 186 women, and 291 children, in all 535 persons. All the rest of the Refugees are Free Staters, and number 2,476, consisting of 369 men, 772 women, and 1,335 children. The total number of inhabitants being on the day of my visit 3,762.

Among the Free Staters are included three Colonial families, who voluntarily came in seeking for protection. They are, Mr. C. D. Ras, his wife and two children, Mrs. D. A. Olivier and four children, Mrs. G. J. C. Olivier and three children. The husbands of the two Oliviers are convicts at Tokai.

The Camp is well pitched, and consists of 9 marquees and 657 bell tents. The tents are sufficiently separated from each other, and the streets are wide. In some of the tents there is distinct overcrowding. Thus, in tent 10, Hoopstad Camp, I found a mother and 9 children in a bell tent. In E 13, Fauresmith, a mother and 7 children, in E 12, four adults and four children. In No. 1, Transvaal section, there were 6 old men, varying from 60 to 70 years of age. In No. 6 A, there were Johannes Erasmus, from Petrusburg his wife and five children. The latter were aged respectively 21, 17, 14, 10, and 5, and included both sexes. Though we are told that it is a common practice and custom among the Boers in their own homes, it is not proper, under English supervision, that boys and girls of such ages should be crowded together day and night with their parents in one tent.

When I spoke to the Superintendent about the overcrowding, he gave as an excuse that he had not a sufficient number of tents. Occasionally through the Camp I found tents which were neat and clean, and, conspicuous by their rarity, I found, here and there, children who looked as if they had been occasionally washed, and were well cared for. Thus, in the Transvaal section I found a family from Christiana, called Westhuizen, consisting of the father, mother, and one child. They had taken the trouble to excavate the floor of the tent to the depth of one foot nine inches. This made the tent inside look lofty and roomy. The side was surrounded by a low wall or ridge, 9 inches high, and outside this was a trench to carry off the water in rainy weather, so that there was no danger of the tent getting flooded. They were very comfortable and contented. The tent was cool, neat, and clean. The most remarkable tent, however, was D 12, Fauresmith division, which belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Van der Merwe. I was attracted to it by the sight of a clothes line stretched from the pole of the tent to a pole stuck into the ground, at a little distance. It was covered with freshly washed clothes. There were four children in the tent, all looking well nourished, well clothed, and happy. They were the cleanest children I had seen, clean even to the critical British eye. I had a long and interesting talk to the parents, and soon ascertained the cause of this phenomenon. The mother, though born in the Colony, was the offspring of Scottish parents, and informed me with some pride that on her mother's side she was a great grand niece of Robert Burns. The children had all had measles of a severe type. She had put them to bed in flannelette night gowns, had kept the blankets for night use, and had kept the tent flap open by day. She and her husband had sat up every night alternately for three weeks, and all the children recovered without any complication. What a different story to what I have seen and heard in other tents, and what a different result!

There is no adequate provision in this Camp for tent to tent visiting, and there is no system. There are two ladies, who were sent out by "the South African Women's and Children's Distress Fund," who have done a good deal of valuable and voluntary work in the Camp for the past five months. One of them, Miss Mellor, was appointed Camp matron on October 15th, but she has no staff or assistants under her, and it is impossible for her to visit all the tents. Again, the medical officers are expected to visit all the tents under their charge twice a week, but this is a professional visit, to see to the health of the inmates. The Superintendent visits the tents to see what clothing or boots are required, and where he thinks it necessary he issues them himself, or gives an order for such when the medical officers or Camp matron report a case where they are needed. This is work which should occupy the time fully of a relief matron and her assistants, and should not be performed by a Superintendent who has ,or should

have, other matters to attend to. Consequently the work of visiting the tents, of seeing to the cleanliness of the tents, and of their inmates, of reporting cases of sickness, &c., is very imperfectly done. Fortunately there is very little sickness in the Camp, so that the opportunity for concealing cases of sickness does not frequently occur, but were there another epidemic such as is visiting, or has visited, other Camps, the strain on the scanty personnel would be very great, and many cases could be concealed, or might be overlooked. I would suggest that the Camp matron be provided with two trained nurses as her assistants, and with 12 probationers, girls or young women selected from among the Refugees in the Camp, who should be provided with some distinguishing badge or uniform, who would carry out a systematic and daily tent to tent visitation. I have spoken to Miss Mellor about it, and should the staff be supplied to her, she is prepared to carry out a system which I consider would be of the greatest benefit to the Camp. She would continue to superintend the soup kitchen, and would be in a better position to lead the people into the paths of cleanliness and health.

The Superintendent of the Camp is Mr. S. R. Shutte, and his assistant is Mr. P. R. McNeill. The storekeeper is Mr. H. W. Smith.

The system adopted in this Camp is as follows:—Each District elects one of its inhabitants to act as a Committee man, subject to the Superintendent's approval. The District and Sub-Districts thus elect 8 Committee men. These Committee men and the Head officials meet in the Superintendent's office once a week to discuss Camp matters. All complaints and wants are then brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

For the discipline of the Camp, each district is divided into rows of tents. Over each row of tents a corporal has charge, who is also elected by the people, and approved by the Superintendent. His duties are to see that the people keep the surroundings of their tents clean. They call the roll every morning of the men, women, and children in their lines; they report all casualties, births, deaths, and absentees to the Committeeman, who reports to the Superintendent at 9.30 a.m. This system sounds as if it would work well, but it does not. The Committee men and the Corporals do not seem to have any authority or hold over the people at all. This is the first Camp in which I have seen the elective system tried, and it is the only Camp in which I have found the Burghers unable to exercise the authority with which they have been invested. It is a system which in these Camps is bound to fail. These Burgher officials feel that they derive their authority from the people, and to the people they must therefore be subservient. It would be much better for a strong Superintendent to select his own men carefully, and to appoint them himself.

The people are obliged to sweep up round their tents every day, and to cart away the rubbish in wheelbarrows to square holes dug in the streets where all the sweepings are deposited. For this purpose 4 barrows, 16 shovels, 9 brooms, and three rakes are supplied to each district. These holes are continually being emptied by men employed by the Borough Council of Kimberley, and the contents are removed in carts to the deposit site belonging to the Municipality. An Inspector is responsible for the general cleanliness and sanitation of the Camp. He has to see that the latrines are kept clean, and that all slops and dust holes are regularly emptied. The senior medical officer, Dr. Woodward, is also expected to inspect the latrines daily. This is no easy work, because the manner in which the Boers, men, women, and children use the latrines, ensures their always being in a filthy condition.

The order that the flaps of all tents shall be raised during certain hours each day is very well enforced in this Camp.

The rations in the Camps under the administration of the Orange River Colony differ somewhat from those issued by the Transvaal Administration. Thus, ½ lb. of meat is given per day here per head, whilst in the Transvaal one and a half, in some Camps, and two pounds or more, according to quality, in other Camps, is issued twice a week.

For comparison I will put the weekly issue in parallel columns:—

Orange River Colony—	Transvaal—
Meat, 3½ lbs.	Meat, 3 to 4 lbs.
Flour, 5¼ lbs.	Flour, 7 lbs.
Sugar, 14 ozs.	Sugar, 12 ozs.
Coffee, 7 ozs.	Coffee, 6 ozs.
Salt, 7 ozs.	Salt, 4 ozs.
Condensed milk, 7/12 tin.	Milk, none.
Rice, ½ lb.	Rice, 1 lb.

Thus it appears that the meat ration is about the same in both. The Transvaal gives more flour and more rice. The Orange River Colony gives a slightly larger amount of sugar and coffee, an unnecessarily large amount of salt, and they give the twelfth of a tin of condensed milk per head, per day, which is not given in the Transvaal camps, except as a medical comfort. The great difference, however, lies in this, that the above ration is the adult ration in the Transvaal, given to all over the age of twelve. Beneath that age various reductions are made. In the Orange River Colony camps this is the ration issued to all, irrespective of age. An infant, 2 days old, as soon as its name is registered on the books, draws precisely the same ration as an adult of 30 years. This is, of course, a great advantage to the adult, and is a premium on a large family of small children, but it does not commend itself to economy.

In this camp the Superintendent instead of issuing $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour for seven days, issues $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour for 6 days, and adds $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes in lieu of the 7th day's issue of flour. Where potatoes are available this is a commendable practice.

I inspected the rations which were being issued, and I was quite satisfied with their quality. The coffee contained more chicory than is palatable to the Boers, but that was the only complaint they were able to make. The meat here seems to be, in general, of a better quality than is obtainable in the Transvaal.

The school buildings were being finished when first I visited the camp, and were in use before I left. Each hut consists of a room with three sundried brick walls, 20 feet wide and 22 feet in depth. The fourth side is open. A canvas covering, stretched across a beam running from end to end, constitutes the roof (see fig. 2 and 3). The forms consist of planks supported on pedestals of sundried bricks. There were no desks. The position of these huts is not good. In the first place the open end faces north-north-east, so that it faces the sun almost the whole day, and certainly during the whole school hours. In the next place the worst winds blow from the north, that is right into the buildings, and though no quarter is quite free from winds, if the huts had faced easterly, the mildest winds would have been encountered. I do not think these huts after a storm, or in a comparatively short time, will be of much use as school rooms. The school age is from 6 to 14 years. There are 1,253 children in the camp qualified by age to attend, yet there are only 421 names on the school roll. On the 4th November, 398 of these were in school. They looked fairly clean, and quite happy. The head school master is Mr. J. Minnaar, a Dutchman. He was in the educational department of the Orange Free State. He left Bloemfontein for Kimberley on October 22nd. His lady assistants are all Dutch girls, Miss du Preez, Miss Theunissen, Miss Jooste, Miss Nell and Miss M. Jooste. Just before I left Kimberley an English girl, Miss Walker, had arrived, and was teaching in the school. I have seen and studied carefully many schools in the Burgher camps, and I have seen that schools under purely British teachers, are just as successful and just as well attended as those where the predominant element is Dutch. Indeed, they generally excel in these matters. English teachers do not teach, nor do they try to teach, the Boer children, to be English, but they teach them to know the English as their friends, and they sow in young and susceptible hearts the seeds of an affection and respect which will hereafter bear the fruits of a good will and a lasting peace, which all desire. Under Dutch teachers this can never be attained, and the employment of them now in these Burgher camps seems to me to be throwing away a golden opportunity of influencing for good the future generation, which may never recur. It may not always be possible to obtain at once a sufficient number of English teachers for each camp school, but at any rate the head master should always be above suspicion.

There is a good soup kitchen in the camp under the superintendence of Miss Mellor. The sickly and the weak, the old and the convalescents, are entitled to receive a portion which is issued every forenoon. This is a great boon to the camp, but owing to the want of a proper system of district visiting it is not always certain that the soup always goes to those who need it most. There are several very good wash houses in the camp (see Fig. 5), which are apparently greatly appreciated. The people are their own laundresses. The bath-rooms attached to these wash-houses are not in good order, and do not seem to be used at all for the purpose they were intended for.

There are four medical officers in this camp. Dr. Woodward, the senior medical officer, takes sole charge of the hospital. He also visits the schools, inspects the food supplies, the water and the sanitary arrangements generally. He also attends the

members of the various staffs. Dr. Trumper has charge of the enclosed camp, and of the Transvaal section; Dr. Elms looks after the Fauresmith section, and the refugees from Hoopstad, Petrusberg, and Jacobsdal, while Dr. Ellis attends to the Boshoff section. There is one objection to this arrangement, which I think ought to be rectified. I think all the medical officers should have their share, and take an interest in the hospital, and that each doctor should be entitled to attend in hospital the patients from his own district. This may involve a change in the present distribution of districts, but this could be easily arranged by the senior medical officer.

The hospital consists of two corrugated iron sheds, 5 marquees and bell tents. The bell tents accommodate the members of the medical and nursing staffs. They are but poorly furnished. Three of the marquees with seven beds in each, are used for patients, one is used as a mess tent for the nurses, and one as a mess tent for the doctors. These mess tents are supplied only with one deal table and two forms each. Considering the work the medical officers and the matron and nurses have to do, some better provision for their comfort should be made. Some comfortable wicker chairs should be provided, and some lockers, in which to stow and keep their things. The nurses mess tent is insufficiently supplied with knives, forks, plates, and other such mess requisites. The doctor's mess tent is not supplied at all. The sheds make excellent hospital wards. They measure 40 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 10 feet to the roofstand. They contain 14 beds each, 11 of which are supplied with wire wove mattresses, and three are canvas stretchers in one hut, in the other all are wire wove. The hair mattresses are made in three pieces. It would be better were they all made in one.

A new corrugated iron building of an improved pattern is nearly finished. It is 50 feet long by 26 feet wide. It will also contain 14 beds, and will be large and airy. Dr. Woodward is very anxious to have another one built of the same size, with a portion at one end boarded off for an operating room. I think this is very desirable.

The interior of the wards and of the marquees looked very tidy and clean; and the patients looked comfortable and well cared for. The nurses seemed efficient, and to do their work well.

The nursing staff consists of the matron or principal nursing sister, Miss Poole, English trained. She has four sisters under her, all English trained. Under these there are 8 probationers, selected from among the refugees in the camp. In case of emergency or great pressure, two more are sometimes employed. Two of these probationers are said to be very good, the others are not dependable or truthful. They improve in these respects if they remain long enough, but they change very frequently, in spite of the fact that they get £2 a month for the first three months, and after that £3 a month and their uniform. But they do not like discipline, and resent being ordered about.

The number of sick in this camp has been slight during the past two months, *i.e.*, September and October, the average number of sick in any week being 129. During these two months there were only 53 cases of measles, and 4 of enteric. At the date of my visit there was not a single case of measles in the camp. The measles epidemic reached its climax in August, when it accounted for 155 deaths out of a total of 168 in that month. In September the total number of deaths fell to 53, of which 14 were directly due to measles, and 23 to pneumonia, probably consequent on the same disease. In October the total number of deaths were 42, of which 3 were from measles, and 20 from pneumonia. There were 2 deaths from enteric in each of the three months. These figures show, what has been true of all other camps, that the death rate, when abnormally high, is due to the epidemic of measles, and that in the absence of measles the death rate has not been more than what might, with reason, have been expected. There were only 38 patients in hospital when I visited it, three of which were diphtheria. There were 12 vacant beds. There is a very fine wash-house connected with the hospital, but it requires hot water to be laid on from the kitchen, which is close at hand. There are in the kitchen two close ranges, and two open fire places. Everything connected with this kitchen was very good.

I found two ladies in this camp, who were sent out by the "South African Women's and Children's Distress Fund," the same society which had the distinction of sending out

Miss Hobhouse. They have both been doing good work for the past five months in this camp, and have been there during the measles epidemic when the death rate was high. One of them made the following statement to me "that she is very doubtful whether it is wise for her society, or any philanthropic society, to distribute clothing, boots, or other relief, on the grounds that the Government is supplying, and appears willing to supply, all that is necessary" in the Burgher camps. I thought this statement was so important, that I wrote it down at once, and then read it to her, asking if it were quite correct. She said it was, and authorised me to make any use of it which I might think desirable. She also told me that, as there were several relief societies distributing clothing, &c., through the camp, to prevent overlapping and to regulate the distribution she had formed a relief committee, consisting of representatives from each of these bodies. On that Committee was Mrs. Hendricks, who represented, and was President of the "Dutch Mothers' Christian Union Committee." She stated to the Committee on October 31st that "her society has decided not to give any relief just now, owing to the people being in a very fair way as regards clothing, &c. This statement I copied from the Minutes of the Relief Committee.

I heard many complaints from people outside, and from the Superintendent that the men in the camp generally had refused to work. They were offered a piece of ground outside the camp, where they could make a vegetable garden for the benefit of the people in the camp, working tools and seeds being provided for them, but they, one and all, refused, on the ground, I was informed, that the British Government had to supply them with food, and they would not work for the British Government. Some of them were ordered to make bricks, which were required for buildings and structures of various sorts in the camp; but many of them refused. This attitude on the part of the men in the camp was so different to what I have found elsewhere that I endeavoured to fathom the reason. I found in the first place, that when ordered to make bricks, the men enquired whether they would be given clothes to work in, but the Superintendent refused to make any promise, requiring a definite answer there and then. Those who refused were brought before the Commandant. There they explained that they had only one suit of clothes apiece; that brick making was very dirty work, and that unless they had some clothes for working in, they would not work. They were told by the Commandant that working clothes would of course be provided, and the difficulty ceased. The De Beers Company offered to provide work for a number of them, and to pay them, but the work was declined. I have not been able to find out why they refused to make a vegetable garden. Several of the men in the camp have made quite nice little gardens round their tents (see Fig. 6), and seem to take a pride in them. I have come to the conclusion that two causes have hitherto operated: one is that the very bitter and hostile feeling among the rebel Colonists in the enclosure has had a bad influence among the Transvaalers and Free Staters; and this, to my mind, is a strong reason why the Colonists should be removed to a remote camp, and kept apart. The other cause in my opinion is the injudicious and tactless manner in which they were approached by the Superintendent. He is too familiar with them to command respect, and too curt to gain their affection. From conversing with the men in the camp, I am very hopeful that if properly approached all difficulty would cease.

KENDAL FRANKS.

November 4, 1901.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, December 17, 1901.

REPORT upon the Vryburg Burgher Camp by Dr. Kendal Franks.

I visited this camp on the 14th October, 1901, and on the two subsequent days. I found it in a state of transition. The camp, which was formerly situated in a hollow beneath the kopje upon which the Vryburg Hospital stands, and close to the outskirts of the town, was being moved to a new site, on the side of a long and gentle slope, facing almost south-west, which had been selected by General Lord Methuen, and by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. E. Murray. The original site was not well chosen, being in a hollow, without proper facilities for drainage, and its area was so restricted that it allowed no room for expansion. It was also too close to the

town. It was originally started as a camp for undesirables, Colonial rebels, and their wives and families, and other irreconcilables and evil doers, and was under military jurisdiction. On the 1st October it was handed over to the civil authorities, when Mr. Briggs, the storekeeper arrived from East London. The new Superintendent, Mr. W. H. A. Pritchard, arrived from Pretoria on October 5th, and preparations for moving the camp to its new position were at once made. The shifting of the tents was begun on the 14th, and completed, with the exception of the hospital, on the 15th. This work was performed by the Burghers themselves, under the directions of the Camp Corporal. They worked with a will, cheerfully and quickly. The Superintendent himself mapped out the new camp, and being a surveyor by profession, has laid it out with a regularity and judgment which leaves little to be desired.

The camp lies to the north-west of the centre of the town, and is at least 500 yards from the nearest outskirt. It is situated, as I have already mentioned, on a gentle slope, facing almost due south-west. The slope ends in a Laagte, *i.e.*, a sluit without a defined channel, and therefore admits of a thorough drainage of the camp in wet weather. This slope extends for a very considerable distance in a north north-west direction, and therefore will allow of a very considerable increase in the number of refugees sent to this camp. Were sufficient tents available, I do not think that a population of 3,000 refugees, or more, would exhaust the capabilities of the ground. The camp, as already arranged, consists of six blocks, placed in two parallel rows, three above and three below. The highest tents in the top row do not reach to the top of the rise, and the lowest tents in the lower row are situated about 100 yards from the Laagte. Thus there is no fear, when proper drains are cut, that any portion of the camp, even in heavy rain, will become water logged. Each block consists of four rows of seven tents, the rows running down hill, the distance between the first and second rows, and between the 3rd and 4th, being, from pole to pole of the tents, 30 feet; between the 2nd and 3rd rows, 40 feet. In the long axis of the block the distance between the tents is 36 feet from pole to pole. The blocks are separate from each other, on all sides by streets measuring 70 feet from tent to tent.

Between the first and second rows and between the third and fourth rows in each block of tents, a small trench is dug, running parallel to the tents down hill, into which open, obliging small trenches, which connect the circular trenches round each tent with this central drain. The latrines are placed on the south-east side of the camp, and the offices, stores, and schools, are being erected on the north-west side. When the entire camp is pitched, including 250 tents, which arrived on the 15th, the whole area will be enclosed in a barbed wire fence. A double barbed wire fence, with an interval of 4 to 6 feet will separate the main camp from the hospital and isolation enclosure, which will occupy ground on the south-east side of the camp. As the camp extends to the north-north-west, the offices, stores, and schools will ultimately form a square in the middle of the camp.

The water supply is at present derived from a well in the old camp. It is hoped and expected that this supply will shortly be largely augmented by a well, situated about 200 yards from the boundary of the camp to the north-east. This well was begun previous to the war by a man in the town at his own expense as a speculation for supplying the town with water. Having reached a depth of 63 feet he failed financially. The work has now been resumed in the interests of the camp, and is being carried out exclusively by Burgher labour. Already there are good indications of water being found in sufficient quantities. Another well is about to be sunk about 50 yards from the lowest row of tents, *i.e.*, on the south-west side of the camp. These ought to furnish an ample supply even for a large camp. It is not possible to comment at length on arrangements or institutions in this camp, which are either embryonic or in their infancy, but I believe the Superintendent will, to the best of his ability, adopt and put into execution those systems which we have found to prove most efficacious in the other camps. A relief matron, Mrs. Nash, who arrived from Queenstown on the twelfth, will take over the distribution of clothing and gifts to those who most require them. A camp matron has been applied for. She will have, for the present, a staff of 8 probationers, selected from among the refugees, to carry out a complete system of tent to tent visitation, to see to the wants of the people, and to report all cases of sickness. This systematic district visiting I look upon as a work of the first importance in all these camps, and, especially in this camp is it indicated. Dr. Faber, a German Physician, in charge of this camp, has already reported on the frequency with which measles and enteric cases are concealed, and points out not only the risk to the patients themselves, but the danger to the community at large which such a practice necessarily

entails. He says: "I suggest, that each case of sickness *must* be brought to the notice of the doctor." The people will not do this themselves; the only way to ensure it is by a well regulated system of tent visiting.

The ground between the tents on all sides is equally divided among the tents, and the inmates are responsible for the cleanliness of the territory belonging to their tent. A paraffin or biscuit tin is placed on each square patch of ground into which the inhabitants can deposit the refuse and the sweepings of the interior and of the environs of their respective tents. These tins they are obliged to empty daily into dust bins or stone kraals at the edge of the camp.

I was pleased to see the number of tents in which the skirts of the tent were rolled up during the forenoon for ventilation.

The policing of the inside of the camp is at present performed by a head corporal, and two police burghers under him. This number will have to be increased. The outside of the camp is guarded by military police. The latrines are under the care of a sanitary Inspector, and the work appertaining thereto is performed by natives.

The rations in this camp are the same, both as regards quality and quantity, as those issued in the other camps under the Transvaal jurisdiction A Burgher, J. Van Zyl, acts as ration issuer. He performed this duty assiduously without remuneration for seven months; then for one month he was employed at 2s. 6d. a day by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, after which he was employed by the Superintendent, when the camp passed into his hands.

The only school hitherto was one started in the town by the Commandant. This had, unfortunately, to be closed, owing to the epidemic of measles. The Superintendent is now about to erect three brick shelters as school rooms. Each of these will measure 30 feet by 22 feet. It will consist of three brick walls four feet high. One end will be open. It will be covered with a canvas roof. Four female teachers, English Colonials, have already been appointed.

The hospital will shortly be shifted to new ground nearer the new camp, but still separated from it by at least 150 feet. At present the hospital consists of but one marquee, containing six beds for patients, and one for a probationer, and 62 bell tents. The whole enclosure is surrounded by a barbed wire fence. The method adopted in this camp is as follows:—When a case of measles or enteric occurs in the camp, the tent with all its inmates is removed to the hospital enclosure. The sick are accommodated in the tents allocated to the special disease from which they suffer, the rest of the family reside in their own tents as suspects, until all fear of infection is at an end. Thus of the 62 bell tents, 13 were allotted to enteric cases, 34 to measles, and 15 were occupied by suspect families. There were no sick in these tents. With the exception of measles and enteric, and one doubtful case of diphtheria, there was practically no sickness in the camp or in the hospital enclosure. This enclosure measures 146 yards long by 130 from side to side.

The same system will be adopted in the new hospital enclosure; 8 marquees, which have just arrived will be placed at the top of the enclosure, near them will be placed such bell tents as may be required for the sick, and below these, and at some distance from them, will be those tents which will practically constitute an isolation camp.

The ground around the tents in the hospital enclosure was not properly looked after. It was unswept and untidy. I recommended that a corporal should be appointed to supervise the hospital precincts similar to the camp corporal. I heard many complaints in this camp as to the difficulty of getting the men to do work The reason of this seems to be that there are three distinct sets of people in the camp, Transvaalers, Free State Burghers, and Cape Colonists. The Transvaalers and Free Staters are comparatively reasonable and amenable. The Cape Colonists give a great deal of trouble, and resent discipline. It is they who declare they will not work "for the British Government." There are in the camp at present 149 men, 245 women, and 323 children, a total of 717. Fifty-two families were expected to arrive any day from the Zeerust District.

The hospital staff consists of a matron, sister Helen Payne, who seems to be a most energetic and capable woman, a head nurse, sister Nelson, and two probationers. There were two other nurses, but one is at present laid up with enteric, and the other has been obliged to do the cooking for the hospital, as the cook is ill. In view of the fact that all cases of sickness in the camp are treated in the hospital enclosure, and also that the camp will shortly be considerably enlarged, I think it is necessary to increase the number of trained nurses, and that instead of two there should be eight probationers, selected from the refugee girls. More marquees will also be required.

Dr. Faber is the medical officer in charge, and he is an able and energetic practitioner; but he has a good private practice in town, and he finds the calls of the Burgher camp are sometimes more than he can attend to. As the camp increases, this difficulty will increase, and therefore I think that it is imperative that a good resident medical officer be appointed, as soon as such can be obtained. A dispenser, and a proper supply of medicines are also required, as hitherto the prescriptions for the people in the camp, by the kind permission of Dr. Fell, R.A.M.C., have been made up at the Vryburg military hospital. This is a great tax on the time and the resources of the hospital, which should not be laid upon it. I have heard both from the authorities in the camp and from those in the town, much praise of the assistance which has been rendered to the camp in many ways, and most ungrudgingly by Dr. Fell; but advantage should not be taken of this, and the work which he has to do in the hospital is quite enough to tax his time and his powers to the full, without imposing any further burden upon him.

Owing to the short time this camp has been in formation, it is not possible to give statistics of the weekly number of sick, but the records for the month beginning September 15th, and ending October 14th inclusive, show that there have been during the month 161 cases of sickness, of which 114 were measles, 46 enteric, and one diphtheria. Of these 29 died. This might appear to be a high death rate for a camp of 717 individuals, but here, as in other camps, the death rate is mostly made up of measle cases. Thus 23 of these deaths were due to measles and six to enteric. When we eliminate the cases of measles, the remaining death rate cannot be considered excessive. The composition of these Burgher Camps must be borne in mind. The majority of the able bodied men are still out on Commando or are Prisoners of War. Of the 149 men in this camp only 77 are able bodied, the remainder are either infirm, old, or sickly, and some, though ranked as adults, are under the age of 16. A population composed of such men, with women and children, must show a higher death rate than is found in a normal civil population, and these populations cannot, therefore, be compared with any fairness. The influence exerted on the sick rate by the large number of children in the camp is also shown. Thus, during the month, I find that there were 37 adults sick (over 12 years of age) while 73 children under 12 were ill, and in 4 the ages were not given.

I have already alluded to the Laagte or unchannelled spruit, which lies to the south-west of the camp, and which winding in a southerly direction, passes round the kopje upon which the Vryburg hospital is built, and between this and the eminence upon which the gaol stands. In the rainy season a very large volume of water rushes down this valley, and is wasted. Here a dam, built across this valley at a place pointed out to me by Captain Thomson, Royal Engineers, a very valuable reservoir of water would be obtained, which the town very much required. Captain Thomson is making a general survey of the ground with a view to ascertaining the relative levels of the valley and of the town. Such a work, if undertaken now, could be carried out by Burgher labour, and would give employment to the large number of men which this camp will probably soon contain. The expenses connected with a work of such benefit to the town might in great part be met by a loan which the municipality could raise on good terms.

In conclusion I may mention that the Superintendent has spoken to me several times of the valuable assistance he has at all times received from the Commandant of Vryburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, who has, from the beginning, taken a great personal interest in the welfare of the camp.

KENDAL FRANKS.

October 14, 1901.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, December 17, 1901.

REPORT upon the Mafeking Burgher Camp by Dr. Kendal Franks.

I visited and inspected all the departments of this camp thoroughly on the 19th October and three following days. It is situated about 3 miles almost due west of the town on the banks of the Moloppo river. The camp is beautifully pitched on ground rising gradually but steadily from the banks of the river upwards to the south. The long axis of the camp runs due east and west over a mile in length, and parallel to

the stream. There is a subsidiary camp on rising ground on the opposite or northern side of the river containing about 600 refugees. It was placed here for the benefit of the later arrivals, in order, if possible to protect them from the epidemic of measles which has been raging through the larger camp to the south of the river. This minor camp is shown in photograph I. Standing on the northern bank, and looking across the Donga through which the narrow, and at this period of the year, shallow Moloppo winds its sluggish course from east to west, the view of the camp covering the slope on the south almost as far as the eye can reach both on the right hand and on the left is quite impressive. Photograph II. shows a small portion of the camp as viewed from this standpoint, with a bend of the river in front. It also shows the excellent manner in which the rows of tents are laid out. I have heard it said that there was overcrowding in this camp. In no camp which I have visited is there more ground space allotted to each tent, are there wider streets, or is the number of inmates told off to each tent smaller. There are, in this camp, exclusive of the hospital, 92 frame houses, 29 marquees, and 1,193 bell tents. The frame houses are formed of wooden frames in shape like the gable end of a house. Three or four of these frames placed in a row opposite each other, are covered over with a sail cloth, neatly tacked on, so as to form an exceedingly comfortable and roomy canvas hut. The main street of the camp, exclusively bordered by these frame houses, is shown in photograph III., while photograph IV. shows one, with an extra canvas roof, which forms the quarters for the relief matron. Both these frame huts, which measure 18 feet by 14 feet, and the marquees are each equal in accommodation to two bell tents. Counting then the 92 frame huts as equal to 184 bell tents, and the 29 marquees as equal to 58, the tent accommodation in the camp may be reckoned as that afforded by 1,435 bell tents. The entire refugee population on the 19th October, the first day of my visit, was 4,971. That is to say, that the average number of people in a tent works out at somewhat less than 3.5 individuals per bell tent, which is a much smaller average than I have found in any other camp.

The method adopted in laying out the rows of bell tents is as follows:—The ground has been divided off into stands very much in the way Johannesburg was originally mapped out. These stands measure 75 feet by 50 feet. One stand is given over to each family. If the family number 5 or less, one bell tent is erected on the stand. Should the number in the family be 6 or over, two bell tents, with the entrances facing each other, are put up on the stand. The stands containing single tents form a row by themselves. The stands with the two tents form the adjacent row. A broad street lies on each side of these two rows. This arrangement, which is very well conceived, and is carried out with precision and regularity, is seen in photographs 1 and 2.

Drains to carry off the surface water in the wet season run down the streets towards the Moloppo, and are connected by cross drains between the blocks. Some of the main drains are seen in photograph II. There are no trenches cut round the tents. Instead of these, small walls, 6 to 8 inches high, surround the tents on the inside close to the flaps, which will effectually prevent water running into the tents in wet weather. I asked the reason why the trenches round the outside of the tents had been dispensed with, and was informed that when the trenches were there, it was impossible to prevent the parents using them as latrines for their children.

On entering some of the tents they appeared to be overcrowded, but I soon found that this was due to the people themselves, and despite the excellent arrangements made by the Superintendent to prevent it. It was only found to occur in the cases of families of 6 or over, to whom two tents on one stand were allotted. Instead of using the two tents for sleeping purposes, they all crowd into one, and keep the second tent for day use, or as a place to stow away their goods; in one instance, the second tent was used as a latrine. Of this I was informed by the camp foreman, a refugee Burgher. A proper system of tent to tent inspection, or district visiting, would prevent such abuses.

The people are responsible for the cleanliness of their own stands, but as a rule they are insufficiently supplied with brooms and shovels. The rest of the camp, the streets and the square, are under the charge of a camp foreman, and an assistant camp foreman, both Burghers. They have under them two native foremen, and thirty natives to do the general sweeping and shovelling. They have eleven Scotch carts and three trolleys for carting away the rubbish. The work of the camp foremen is generally well done, but the stands are not as clean as they should be. It is the duty of the camp foreman to report any unclean stand to the Superintendent, but it is obviously impossible for two camp foremen to inspect daily and to report on all the stands in such a large camp. I think there should be sanitary inspectors told off for this work, which, with

the amount of sickness in the camp, is of the greatest importance. The policing of the camp is performed by two sergeants (Burghers) and seventeen men, with three natives who act as river police. These Burgher police used to receive 2s. a day, but the circular at the beginning of the month directed this force to be raised to 50, with pay at 1s. a day and extra rations. It has not been found possible to obtain the requisite number on these terms. The objection, I believe, lies in this, that 1s. a day is the recognised Kaffir wage, and the Burghers will not work for this sum. I, therefore, authorised the Superintendent to raise the wage to 1s. 6d. a day, and to dispense with the extra ration. This ought to make very little difference in the expense, but should satisfy the Burgher sentiment.

The number of refugees in this camp on the 19th October was 4,971. Of these 849 were men, 1,898 women, and 2,224 children. Of these 849 men, 362 were between the ages of 12 and 16, and, therefore, though recognised in the camp as adults, they are not of legal age according to Transvaal law. Of the remaining 487 Burghers, 410 have taken the oath of allegiance to the King, and 27 have expressed their wish to do so. There are only 50 men in the camp, qualified by age to take the oath, who have not yet expressed any desire to do so. Many of those who have sworn allegiance have since taken service with our forces. Seventeen have joined the District Rifles, 13 the B. Rifles, 12 are employed with the Convoys, 9 are serving with Lord Metheuen's column, and 39 have joined Keeley's Rifles. These men get better pay than do those employed in camp work, and, therefore, there is some difficulty in getting good men for the more responsible posts in the camp. I think, therefore, it is worth consideration whether a Superintendent of police, the camp foreman, and other heads of the Burgher departments should not be paid 5s. a day, in order to ensure efficiency in the working of the camp.

The police employed outside the camp are, of course, military.

The organisation of work in the camp is very good, and gives employment to 124 Burghers. Four men are employed as clerks in the Superintendent's Office, and 13 are employed in the store, three as issuers of rations, one as checker, and 9 as storemen. Thirty-four form a fatigue party for cutting wood, carrying stores, &c. One foreman and six assistants attend to the butchery; a foreman and 9 Burghers do the pegging of tents; a foreman and three men under him, lay out the stands. There are two camp foremen, five masons, and 14 carpenters. One man is employed to number the tents; one man superintends seven natives, who clean the latrines, and three men assist at the hospital. Then there are seventeen Burgher police, under two sergeants. Two men look after the trollies and their native drivers, and one man drives the medicine cart. One Burgher with two natives police the wells, and there are three well-sinkers.

The water supply is abundant and appears excellent. There are wells sunk opposite the end of every second street on the north side of the camp, and between it and the Moloppo river. They are on an average 12 to 15 feet deep. They are well covered in and protected. Each well is fitted with a semi-rotatory hand pump, which works with the greatest ease, and is thoroughly efficient. The water looks bright and clear, but in view of the enteric which has appeared in the camp, I gave instructions that the water from each well should be analysed by an expert, and if any were found impure, those wells should be closed down. The water, however, by its appearance and taste, promises to give satisfactory results.

The latrines are situated on the southern boundary of the camp, about 150 yards away from the uppermost row of tents. As buckets were not available, these consist of pits or trenches, screened round with corrugated iron and fitted with seats. Some of the women, however, seem to prefer the open veldt. Whilst sitting in the Superintendent's office, I saw several of them walking out of the camp to a distance of two or three hundred yards rather than use the latrine provided for them. As soon as buckets arrive, it is intended to erect latrines for men, women, and children, along the northern boundary of the camp, opposite to the end of each block. This will be a great convenience to the people in the camp. As soon as possible the bucket system will supersede the pits and trenches everywhere in the camp.

The rations issued in this camp are the same in quality and quantity as those issued in the other camps, under the jurisdiction of the Military Governor in Pretoria. The meat has been on the whole of a better quality, and although at one time there was a good deal of grumbling, there are practically no complaints now. The system of issuing the rations in clean cotton bags, of which there are a duplicate set, as is in use at

Barberton and Standerton, will be adopted here. The issue is made as follows:—

Monday	Meat.
Tuesday	Flour.
Wednesday	Meat.
Thursday	Groceries.
Friday	Wood.
Saturday	Meat.

For some time coffee beans have been issued instead of ground coffee, because as a rule the people prefer it. They are a suspicious people, they know the coffee bean, but are not sure of the ground article. It has been found, however, that in the roasting process the beans loose about 12½ per cent. of their weight. It is, therefore, suggested that when the coffee bean is issued 7 oz. per week be allowed instead of the 6 oz. of the ground article.

Some mealie meal might also be supplied to this camp, to be issued occasionally in place of the rice.

This camp has suffered much from an insufficient supply of medical men and nurses, and from a total absence of any system of tent to tent visiting, or district work among the inhabitants. The results have been deplorable. The Superintendent has had to contend against the greatest difficulties, some of which I think might have been avoided by some forethought on the part of those responsible. As an example, the Superintendent received notice on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of July, to prepare for some more refugees. On Monday morning, the 15th July, 1,270 men, women, and children arrived without anything to eat at the railway station. Again, the Commandant, Colonel Vyvyan, and the Superintendent arranged, in order to protect the camp from infection, that all new arrivals should be medically examined at some distance from the camp, before being admitted. As an additional precaution, when they reached the gate leading into the camp, the medical officer, as far as possible, went through every waggon load of them, to see that they were free from infection. On the 12th of August, at 9 p.m., with scarcely any notice, a consignment of 703 refugees were sent in from Taungs, and continued to arrive until 1 a.m. of the 13th. They could not be inspected or examined. These people brought in many cases of measles with them, which has since spread through the whole camp. In addition to this there has been a good deal of enteric, the reason for which it is difficult to find. Pending the analysis of the water from the wells, which appear to be well protected from all sources of contamination, I can only ascribe the prevalence of enteric to the people's habits, and to the way they contaminate the soil in their tents and more especially around them, habits with which it is very difficult to contend. I do not think that there are nearly enough sanitary inspectors, and even these, drawn from among the Burghers in the camp, and uneducated in the elements of the laws of health, are not likely to exercise a very strict supervision over the cleanliness of the camp. Still they might be depended on to carry out specific instructions if given to them. In addition to this there has been a regrettable scarcity of disinfectants. Thus, when Dr. Morrow took over medical charge of the camp on October 11th, he made an inventory of all the medical stores in stock. There was no carbolic, or other disinfecting powder, there was no Izal, which is the disinfectant used in all the other Camps. There was only 80 lbs. of Chloride of Lime for a camp of close on 5,000 inhabitants, a totally inadequate amount to influence the health of the camp to an appreciable extent. Then I found, as I have already mentioned, no provision for the district visiting, which I regard as of so great importance. A so-called camp matron, Mrs. Gleeson, came to the camp on September 1st, but her duties as laid down for her, were those of a relief matron. Her time was fully occupied in supplying clothing to those who were in need of it, and she informs me that she had already supplied 350 families. But she is untrained, and possesses no nursing qualifications, and is, therefore, unsuited to do district work, to visit the tents and attend to any cases of sickness, and to call the attention of the medical officers to those cases which require his care. To recognise the importance of this work it is but necessary to observe the appalling amount of sickness which has existed in this camp. The population in September and October has averaged a little over 5,000. In the following table I give the total number of reported cases of sickness during each week in September and October up to date, while the last two columns show how many of these were due to

enteric and how many to measles. There were in addition a large number of unreported cases. Number of sick in Camp:—

Week ending	Total.	Enteric.	Measles.
September 5th, 1901	170	35	62
„ 12th, 1901	220	30	100
„ 19th, 1901...	816	31	456
„ 26th, 1901	715	40	600
October 3rd, 1901	855	25	755
„ 10th, 1901	1,245	50	870
„ 17th, 1901	1,157	100	655

The proportion of children who were sick to the adult patients is instructive, and is well illustrated by the record of the week when I visited the camp. Thus, of the 1,157 cases of illness recorded, 9 only were men, 230 women, and 918 children under 12 years of age.

The number of deaths in this camp has also been heavy since measles was introduced on the 12th August. Previous to that date the ratio was not excessive—

Thus:—

In June, with a population of 1,843, there were 3 deaths.

In July, with a population of 3,515, there were 10 deaths.

In August, with a population of 4,676, there were 32 deaths.

In September, with a population of 5,245, there were 163 deaths.

In October, up to, and including, 19th, with a population of 4,971, there were 212 deaths.

The highest death rate in any one day was on October the 3rd, when 28 people died.

The diseases which are mainly responsible for this mortality, are, in the first place, measles; then, longer interval, enteric, while influenza has contributed its quota. Diseases, such as pneumonia and bronchitis, generally consequent on measles, claim a certain number of victims, while all other usual complaints are scantily represented.

In September, out of 163 deaths, 77 were from measles, 20 from enteric, and 9 from influenza. From the 1st up to the 19th of October, out of 212 deaths, 162 were from measles (153 of whom were children under 12) 20 from enteric, and 12 from influenza.

To cope with this state of affairs there were two medical men. Dr. Kaufmann, an Austrian, had sole charge of the camp up to the 8th of August. As he required assistance, Dr. Limpert, a German, was sent up to him. The amount of help which he was able to afford can be gauged from the fact that he could hardly speak a word of English, and was entirely ignorant of Dutch. And these two men were expected to visit in the latter end of September and the first two weeks in October, patients whose numbers varied from over 800 to over 1,200. It was an impossibility. No wonder that when I arrived at Mafeking on the 18th October, I heard complaints, in all directions, of patients who had only been visited once by the doctor, or very often not at all. Of cases where people had been ill and died in the camp, and the first intimation which the doctor received was when he was applied to for a death certificate. Many of these were cases undoubtedly of concealed illness, and most of them were attended by quacks in the camp. But such cases could not occur in a camp where there was organised district visiting. I attach no blame whatever to Dr. Kaufmann. On all sides I have heard of his indefatigable work, of his self-denying sacrifice of ease, rest, and even necessary sleep, in order to try and cope with the sickness which was ravaging the camp. From his successor, Dr. Morrow, who took over the work in the camp on October 12th, I learnt, without surprise, that when Dr. Kaufmann left he was prostrated by brain fag and nervous exhaustion.

These matters are now rectified. Dr. Morrow is the senior medical officer. He is not only a very capable medical man, but from what I have seen of his methods and of the changes he has introduced, he is a splendid organiser and administrator. He is assisted by Dr. Moir, an Australian, who gave me the impression of being a quietly

keen and energetic gentleman, who will do good work in the camp; by Dr. Spink, formerly of Johannesburg, and by Dr. Hogg, who replaces Dr. Limpert.

This staff will, I believe, shortly effect a great change in the medical work of the camp, but they must be supported by a proper supply of drugs and disinfectants and medical comforts.

I was fortunately able to secure the services of a lady, eminently qualified for the post of camp matron, Miss Bickmore. She had for several years been engaged in the work of district visiting at home. To render herself more useful in this work, she went to a large hospital at home and got regularly trained as a nurse. At the expiration of her three years' training she received her certificate, after passing her examinations satisfactorily. When war broke out she came out to South Africa, and has worked in the military hospitals as one of the Army Reserve Nurses. I found her in the military hospital at Mafeking, and through the kindness of Major Burchall, Royal Army Medical Corp, obtained permission from Sir W. D. Wilson, Principal Medical Officer, for her to leave the hospital. Though the change means financially a loss to her, she has accepted the post of camp matron, and, I believe, she will prove a valuable acquisition to the camp. We were informed that four nurses were on their way from Cape Town, but only one of these is trained. I also obtained one fully trained nurse from Bulawayo. With these and a staff of 16 probationers selected from among the refugees in the camp, a thorough system of tent to tent visiting has been organised, which will prevent any case of sickness in the camp being either overlooked or concealed, and will stop the practice of quackery, which I cannot think has tended to diminish the death rate in the camp. I cannot say whether it is a case of *post hoc* or *propter hoc*; but I have ascertained that in the week following the introduction of this systematic district work, the death rate fell nearly one-third from what it had been in the previous week. While the necessity exists, I have also advised that Dr. Thomas Hayes, of Mafeking, be employed as one of the medical staff.

The hospital consists of one frame hut containing 7 beds and 5 marquees, with 6 beds in each. They are all well arranged and comfortable. In one bed I found a poor lad very ill from enteric, which had been concealed by the parents until the boy was nearly dead. The treatment he had received in his parent's tent made his recovery almost hopeless. The number of similar cases I have come across in the Burgher camps is a very suggestive explanation of the high death rate during an epidemic.

The matron is sister Tooth. The hospital, as I saw it, speaks well for her management. She is very short handed as regards trained nurses. She has but two under her, and one of these is at present ill with enteric. She ought to have four-seven probationers, selected from the camp, have for the most part turned out well. The quarters allotted to the matron and nurses, and the furniture supplied to them, are sufficient and good. Four more marquees for the hospital are about being put up, one is to be used for maternity cases. There are two boilers for disinfecting purposes, which seem to work well. The laundry attached to the hospital is too small.

There has been no soup kitchen in this camp, but the new camp matron has undertaken to start one, and to superintend its working herself, as soon as boilers for the purpose can be placed at her disposal. This, I think, is urgently required.

One of the marquees in the hospital is, for the future, to be used exclusively for maternity cases. One of the nurses is a trained midwife, and has had much experience in Queen Charlotte's Hospital in London. One of the great difficulties in inducing women to go into hospital for their confinement, is that frequently they have no one to look after their children, and gratuitous mutual help finds few exponents in the Burgher camps. It is, therefore, proposed that in future the camp matron shall keep a list of suitable and motherly women in the camp, who will undertake the care of such children, and who shall be suitably remunerated.

The present school house is a corrugated iron and wood building. This is to be converted into a church. Four school rooms, to contain 120 pupils each, are about to be put up, and the number will eventually be increased to eight. The attendance at present is only 180, which has nearly exhausted the accommodation available. It is scarcely to be expected that with so much sickness in the camp a greater number could attend. But I find the attendance has never been good, although the Superintendent anticipates that when the new school rooms are available, there will be no difficulty in raising the number to 1,000. The school-master is Mr. Lombard.

This is the only camp I have visited where I have found an insufficient supply of medical comforts and drugs. Its geographical position may be, and to a great extent is, I am sure, the explanation. Even the milk supply was running short. The amount

required in such a camp is very large. I ascertained that the average daily issue consisted of 117 tins of condensed milk, which is equivalent to 351 bottles per day. I have heard that some people in the camp complained that they were not able to obtain milk for their sick on Sunday. Such complaints when sifted are frequently found to be unsubstantiated. I visited the dispensary in this camp on Sunday, October 20th, at 4.30 p.m., and found that 46 tins had already been issued that day, over and above the regular daily issue. Under the present system of organised work, such complaints ought to be impossible, or at once tested.

KENDAL FRANKS.

No. 5.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

[*Answered by No.* 23.]

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed copies of reports by Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., on his recent visits to the Burgher Camps at Vereeniging and Orange River, together with some photographs† which were taken at those places.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

REPORT on Burgher Camp at Vereeniging.

September 24, 1901.

[*Printed at p.* 41 *of Cd.* 853.]

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

REPORT on Burgher Camp at Orange River Station.

November 11, 1901.

I inspected the camp on November the 11th and 12th, 1901. Originally under military control it was handed over to the civil powers on August 8th, the Superintendent, Mr. Edward Nowers, took over charge. He is a Kentish man by birth, and was formerly the Landrost of Philipolis and afterwards of Ficksburg under the late Government of the Orange Free State. When the British came in he was reinstated as Resident Magistrate [at Ficksburg], but when we evacuated the place he was obliged to seek refuge in Basutoland for fear of the Boers. He has taken the Oath of Allegiance. His Clerk, Mr. N. Donaldson, is a Free Stater, as is also Mr. S. W. Snyman, the storekeeper. On the day of my visit there were 1,474 refugees in this camp, consisting of 139 men, *i.e.*, males, from 15 years of age upwards, 489 women, whose ages ranged upwards from the same period, and 846 children, all below 15. These are all accommodated in bell tents, 6 inmates to each bell tent being the extreme limit. I went into several tents, and did not find in any this number exceeded. There are 14 marquees, one very large one is used for school purposes, 8 belong to the hospital, one is used by the Superintendent as an office, one as a mess tent for the officers, one as a store tent, and a small one constitutes the mess tent for the matron and her nurses. Another is used as a ration tent. The camp is pitched about a mile S.S.W. from the railway station, on a very gentle slope. The ground, being limestone formation, makes an excellent basis for the camp. After heavy rain, the water runs off to the N.N.E., and the ground is quickly dry. The tents are very fairly pitched in rows,

† Not reproduced.

with wide intervals between the rows, so there is no overcrowding of the tents. (See photograph 1.) About 300 yards on the N.W. side of the main camp there is a small detached camp, which is reserved for the inveterately dirty (see photograph 2), and the insubordinates. The general appearance of the camp is orderly and clean, and the people look comfortable and contented. The inmates are obliged to keep the surroundings of their tents swept and tidy, and generally this was well done, but there is a great scarcity of brushes or brooms in the camp. The flaps of the tents are raised every day from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., and I observed with pleasure that this was almost invariably carried out. The contents of each tent have to be removed into the open air and exposed to the purifying effects of the sun for an hour every day. In addition to this both the inside and the outside of the tents are disinfected once a week with a one per cent. solution of Quibble's disinfectant. Two Scotch carts are continually employed in removing rubbish and dust heaps from the camps. Six orderlies, who are paid a shilling a day, are responsible for the general order and cleanliness of the camp. They are selected from among the refugees. Their duties are to see that the camp is properly swept and kept tidy. They see that the latrines are kept in order and in general they do whatever is required of them. Should they find any orders disobeyed or anything going wrong they report to the Superintendent or to the senior medical officer. In addition to these, there are four police, two of whom receive 4s. 6d. a day, and two 2s. Six issuers, assistants to the storekeeper, receive 1s. a day. A postman gets the same remuneration. A transport overseer is paid 2s. a day, and an undertaker earns £3 a month. When the latter finds business is slack, he fills up his time by making stools or other useful work as a carpenter. He was so employed when I visited him.

All the other able-bodied men are required to work in the camp for at least three hours a day. They are employed in laying out gardens, sinking wells, making trenches, camp cleaning, bootmaking, brickmaking, &c., for which they are not paid. At the beginning there was only one well, and others were urgently needed. The Superintendent promised to give the men employed one pound for each well they sink; but this has not yet been sanctioned from Bloemfontein. There are now 8 wells, varying in depth from 26 to 36 feet; the water all comes through limestone, and contains 30 per cent. of hardness. The senior medical officer, who is a D.P.H., of Cambridge, has analysed each well, and has found the water quite pure and fit for drinking purposes. The wells are covered in and supplied with semirotatory pumps, which are easily worked, and which give a free supply of excellent water. Once a week the covering is removed, and the wells thoroughly cleaned out. Great credit is due for the excellent care which is taken of the water supply in this camp. The complaints, which were made in Kimberley that the men in the camp would not work, find no expression in this camp. There it was attributed to sullenness and to their bitterness against the English. In a long morning's visiting through the tents there I could not find evidence to bear out this view, and what I have seen in this camp confirms the opinion I formed that the fault was to be found in the manner in which the men were approached. A quiet and kindly firmness is understood by the Boer, and fosters a willing obedience, where curtness and want of tact, tempered with familiarity, is bound to fail.

This camp is not enclosed within a barbed wire fence, and yet hitherto no man has left the camp. A roll is called every morning at 8 a.m., by the Superintendent, and if any do not respond, the police soon discover the reason why, and a valid reason must be forthcoming, or the guard-tent occupied. There are no Transvaalers in this camp. All the inhabitants are Free Staters, with the exception of one Cape Colonial family, consisting of seven persons, De Villiers by name, the rebel head of which is still on commando.

The rations here are the same as in the other camps under the management of the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony. My inspection of them satisfied me as to their quality. The people seemed to have some doubt as to the coffee, and one of the issuers told me they would prefer having the coffee bean *au naturel*, and roasting it and grinding it themselves. The meat is usually good, no sheep whose carcase does not weigh at least 25 lbs. being issued in the camp.

All the members of the staff, the police, the issuers and the camp orderlies get the same rations as do the refugees, with an additional half pound of meat per day.

In addition to the ordinary milk ration, twenty tins of Ideal milk are issued daily as medical comforts. One tin is added to two and a half pints of boiled and filtered

water, and thus prepared the milk is issued to all infants under two years of age, to invalids and convalescents.

Forty-one pints of fresh milk are supplied to the hospital every day.

A soup kitchen, under the superintendence of the camp matron, is open every day from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m. The soup is distributed to all sick children, to the old people, and to convalescents. The camp matron is assisted by a boy of about 17 years of age.

The camp matron, Miss Nienaber, is a Free Stater. She is untrained. She acted for three months as a nurse, and was then appointed camp matron at a salary of £50 a year. She has no one to assist her in her camp work. She is expected to visit all the tents, to find out all cases of sickness, and to report them to the Superintendent, and this, in addition to her daily work in connection with the soup kitchen, and in a camp of 1,474 people it is a physical impossibility that she could do so. To carry out these extremely necessary duties the camp matron should be a trained nurse herself, and should have one or two nurses under her. She should also have a staff of six probationers, selected by her from among the refugees. Then the tent visiting could be, in a camp of this size, effectually done, no case of sickness would be concealed or overlooked, and there would be some probability that the medical comforts ordered for the sick and weakly would reach their intended destination. The probationers might be paid not less than 1s. a day and receive the extra half pound of meat ration.

The hospital in this camp is very well managed, and is a credit to the ability and enterprise of the senior medical officer, Dr. Parry-Edwards. I think the administration may be congratulated on having obtained such a man for this Burgher camp. He is an M.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Diplomate in Public Health of Cambridge. He is assisted by Dr. de Kock, a Free Stater and an M.B. of Edinburgh. The dispenser, Mr. Waddington, is spoken very highly of as skilful and most careful in his work. The matron is Mrs. Rutherford: she is untrained. Her head nurse is a camp refugee, and is also untrained. They are assisted by ten probationers from the camp, who are called assistant nurses. It is a most extraordinary thing that there is not one trained or qualified nurse either in the hospital or in the camp. If, as I have already stated, I consider the camp matron and her assistant should be trained nurses, how much more important is it that the matron of the hospital and the head nurse under her should be properly trained. Fortunately the epidemic of measles is practically over, but with diphtheria and enteric present in the camp, diseases where skilled nursing is imperatively required, it is not only dangerous for the sick, but it throws a most unfair burden of responsibility upon the medical officers, that trained and experienced nursing should not supplement the doctors' efforts. The probationers do their work well and seem to take a keen interest in it. It speaks well for the way they are treated that Dr. Edwards has the names of over 50 women in the camp on his list who are anxious to become probationers in the hospital and to learn nursing. A supply of material to make uniforms for the hospital staff has just been sent up to the camp by the Victoria League.

One marquee in the hospital is used as a dispensary. It has been well arranged by the dispenser, Mr. Waddington. Convenient cupboards have been made out of biscuit boxes, and with little material or outside assistance he has made a very good show. The dispensary seems well supplied with drugs. Seven marquees are used for patients. They contain seven beds each. A broad strip of matting runs from end to end of each tent, and a few rugs help to cover the floor. The beds are all supplied with wire-wove mattresses. The mattresses over these are made in three pieces, and are not nearly so good as when made in one piece. Dr. Edwards has found, what I have experienced elsewhere, that it was difficult to keep the pieces in their place over the wire-wove spring. There is a table in the centre of each marquee, and open cupboards made of empty biscuit boxes stand between the heads of each pair of beds. The marquees altogether look very comfortable and everything is clean and neat.

The hospital kitchen is made of sun-dried bricks, plastered inside and whitewashed outside. There is an excellent close fire range in it. The room, when I saw it, was spotlessly clean, the best hospital kitchen I have seen in any Burgher camp.

The hospital latrines are also made of sun-dried bricks, and are very good.

The arrangements for disinfection are also very good. There are two Sawyer's stoves for boiling clothes, and an oven where enteric stools and clothing can be burnt.

Excellently prepared pathways are being made between the marquees and elsewhere, when needed in the hospital grounds. (See photograph 3.) On the northern confines of what is to be the hospital enclosure, as soon as the necessary poles are obtainable, Dr. Edwards has begun to prepare a garden, already called "the Doctor's Garden." Here he hopes to grow sufficient vegetables to supply the hospital.

The latrines in the camp are cleaned and thoroughly scrubbed every morning, and yet when I inspected them, in the afternoon, they were very dirty. I inquired the cause, and was informed that it was due to the almost incorrigibly filthy habits of the people, even the women standing on the seats. This would account for what I saw.

The schools consist of two long frame huts covered with sail cloth, and a large marquee, which measured inside 50 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth. Being a single tent it is liable to become oppressively hot in summer. The head-master is Mr. Fivaz, a Free Stater, who has taken the oath of allegiance; the assistant master is also a Free Stater. There are five lady teachers; two of them are English Colonials, one is an English Free Stater, and two are Free Staters of Dutch origin. The number of children in the camp of school age, that is, between 6 and 15 years of age, is 450; of these 380 are on the school roll, and the average daily attendance is about 300, that is, two-thirds of the number of eligible children in camp. This, I think, is a very fair proportion. In some of my reports on other Burgher camps I have called attention to the importance, in regard to the future well-being and peace of the new Colonies, of educating the young children in loyalty. On this ground I maintain that the teachers, and more especially the head-master, should be Britishers from the old countries, and beyond suspicion. An oath of allegiance, taken in an occupied country during the continuance of war, is scarcely a sufficient guarantee; and my experience in these camps has shown me that it is the personal qualities of the teacher which win the confidence of the refugees rather than his nationality. That this question of loyalty cannot be neglected was shown on October 3rd, the birthday of ex-President Steyn, when a large number of children, headed by some women, collected in the camp with Orange Free State and Transvaal flags, and marched about singing the Volkslied.

Another attempt was made on Mr. Kruger's birthday, under the pretence of singing Moody and Sankey's hymns, to sing the Volkslied, but was frustrated by the Superintendent.

The supply of fuel in this camp is good. Two lbs. of wood and one of coal are issued per head per day. I think it would be more economical and just were the issues made per family instead of per head, as it takes much the same quantity of fuel to cook for three people as for six.

I consider that better accommodation should be provided for the nurses, who have a great deal of heavy and tiring work to do, often of a disagreeable character. Each is provided with a tent. The matron's tent is fairly comfortable, but then, with the exception of the bed, all the other things in the tent are her own. The head-nurse's tent contains a bedstead and a small hand mirror. There is no matting on the floor; there is no washhand-stand, table, chair, or bath. Loud would be the complaints, and many the letters written to the press, were such a state of affairs discovered in the tent of a refugee.

There has been a good deal of sickness in this camp, mainly due to an epidemic of measles, and lately, of diphtheria and enteric, but the proportion has been less than in most camps, and measles appear now to have nearly come to an end. Thus, in September, the average weekly number of sick was 120.5, in October it was 73, and in the first week in November, from the 3rd to the 9th inclusive, it had fallen to 40. The highest weekly number of sick was in the first week in September, when there were 142 cases of sickness in the camp. The death rate also has been smaller than in most of the camps. This, I think, is due to the fact that all cases of measles, except those of the very mildest type have been removed to hospital. The death rate among the measles cases has consequently been as low as 7.5 per cent. of those affected. I think this may be taken as evidence that the high death rate in other camps is, to a great extent, due to the carelessness or ignorance of the parents in treating their sick children in their own tents. In September and October there were 21 cases of enteric, of whom three died, and between October 19th and November 12th, 14 cases of diphtheria, of whom five died. On the whole I consider the medical record is extremely satisfactory.

KENDAL FRANKS.

No. 6.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

WITH reference to your telegram of 20th November, No. 4,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of discipline in the matters of health and cleanliness in the Concentration Camps in the Orange River Colony.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government Buildings, Bloemfontein,
MY LORD, December 6, 1901.

ON the 25th November I received, through your Secretary, Mr. Buchan, the copy of a telegram, No. 4, from the Secretary of State, in reply to one of yours sent on the 16th November.

I notice that the Secretary of State calls attention to the necessity of strict discipline in the Camps in matters relating to health. In the Camps under the Orange River Colony Administration the most stringent regulations have, at all times, been rigorously enforced in all matters connected with the cleanliness of the Camps.

The compulsory removal to hospital has only recently been made general, prior to which it was only the serious cases that were actually removed. At all times we have had very great difficulty in discovering sickness, when not of a very pronounced type, and even now, when the compulsory removal is supposed to be in force, I have discovered that mothers are in the habit of substituting a healthy infant for their own sick child during the interval between the visit of the matron and the doctor, in order to avoid its removal to the hospital. This will show Your Excellency the difficulty we still have to contend with in finding out who are sick and who are well. The Medical Staff have now been reinforced, in almost all the Camps, by Camp Matrons; these women are, where procurable, trained nurses, but in other instances we have to make use of the material at hand, and the duties are being performed, to the best of their ability, by local Boer women—these women being designated "soup kitchen matrons."

Punishments have been enforced for breaches of the sanitary regulations or for refractory conduct, but only in a few instances have the rations been reduced in consequence. We have in each Camp a separate wired-in enclosure, in which is pitched a certain number of tents. It is to this Camp that women breaking the Camp regulations are removed for punishment. It simply means that their liberty is curtailed for the time they are in the Camp; and the men are called upon to do extra daily duty with pick and shovel, under a policeman. I have always been loth to interfere with the rations in case the ones to suffer should be the young children, and not the culprits themselves.

I am now considering the question of forming some new Camps in this Colony, and breaking up some of the larger Camps. When last in Johannesburg, I expressed an opinion that Bushmanskop, between here and Sannahspost, might be a suitable place for one of the new Camps. The site is excellent, but there are certain objections to the water, which supplies Bloemfontein, being tapped at that point, and thereby lessening the quantity available for this town. I have, therefore, abandoned the idea of forming a Camp there, but I think it may be possible to form new ones at Doorn River Station, and at Donkerpoort, just north of Norvals Pont. I am now in communication with the Military Authorities with regard to obtaining their consent to my starting the Camps there, should it be deemed advisable.

I do not think that it is necessary for us to ask the India Office for the services of any Officer to take up the position of Superintendent. The staff at present in each

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* No. 19 in [Cd. 853].

of the Camps is, in the majority of cases, very good, and in some very fair. The latter I am endeavouring to improve, and I expect to have no difficulty in doing so.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Administrator LORD MILNER to THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony.

(Orange River Colony. No. 74.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 18, 1901.

WITH reference to your despatch of December 6th, on the subject of Concentration Camps, I have the honour to inform you that I agree generally with your remarks about Camp discipline. As regards additional Camps, I am sorry to hear that the plan of a Camp at Bushman's Kop has had to be abandoned. I am still convinced that some Camps are too full, and that there are one or two whose sites render them wholly unsuitable. Vredefort Road and Kroonstad appear to be especially undesirable, and the difficulty of water supply at both Winburg and Heilbron makes it necessary to consider whether these Camps also should be maintained.

Dr. Kendal Franks is just about to return to the Orange River Colony, to visit the Camps not comprised in his former journey. His advice would be valuable, both as to the desirability of abandoning some existing sites, and as to the best places for new ones. Meanwhile I am doing my best to arrange for two, and if possible, three Camps in Cape Colony, to which the overflow of the Orange River Colony Camps could be transferred. Unforeseen difficulties have arisen, but will, I hope, soon be overcome. As soon as a General Superintendent of Cape Colony Camps is appointed, I will put you into communication with him. As regards Superintendents from India, I have no reason to doubt that there will be plenty for them to do. My experience so far has been that we are everywhere short of men of sufficient calibre for the difficult post of Superintendent as well as for inspection work. Should I be fortunate enough to find myself mistaken in this respect, as far as the Orange River Colony is concerned, I anticipate no difficulty in utilizing the officers who may be sent from India, elsewhere.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
the Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

No. 7.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 1.35 a.m., January 15, 1902.)

[*Answered by No.* 10.]

TELEGRAM.

January 14. No. 47. Your telegram No. 3, 7th January.* Both Maxwell and Goold-Adams are of opinion that the entire control and management of Concentration camps in Transvaal and Orange River Colony should be taken over by the two new Indian officers, whose correspondence, however, should pass through me; the officer taking over Transvaal camps would be also responsible for the overflow camps in Natal, and similarly Orange River Colony officer for those in Cape Colony.

I shall be glad to have names of officers and the date of arrival.

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* No. 15 in [Cd. 902].

No. 8.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 2.15 p.m., January 16, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

January 15. No. 52. Your telegram No. 1, of the 14th January.* Since the publication of Parliamentary papers Cd. 819, Cd. 853, the ration scale has been changed both in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Some minor details remain to be decided; copies of both will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.

The following are the chief changes: The weekly ration of meat for adults is 4 lbs., and when the meat is thin one pound of lard may be substituted for an equal quantity of meat. Children between 5 and 10 years receive one quart bottle of milk per diem and 3 lbs. of meat per week. Children from 2 to 5 years receive 2 lbs. of meat per week, which is made into soup, and 2 bottles of milk per diem. Children under 2 years receive a ration of soup and vegetables supplied by Camp Matron and 2 bottles of milk per diem. Soup for children is made at public soup kitchens. Children under 2 years receive 2 lbs. of flour per week. Children between 2 and 5 years receive 3½ lbs. per week. Children between 5 and 12 years receive 5 lbs. of flour per week and adults receive 7 lbs. The flour is made into bread by people themselves and baked at public bakeries. A vegetable ration is supplied to all children, which will probably be superseded in the winter months by a ration of dripping.

You will thus see that your suggestions have been adopted.

I should add that all children under 12 years receive a weekly ration of butter of 4 ozs.

These figures are taken from the new Transvaal ration scale, but the Orange River Colony is to correspond. Originally many of the inmates of camps were able to augment their rations from their private purses, but now the great majority are entirely dependent on the rations supplied.

No. 9.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 20, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 27, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony, enclosing a report from the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending 30th November, 1901.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
December 18, 1901.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith (in duplicate) for transmission to the Secretary of State, the report by the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending 30th November, 1901. As I have recently informed Your Excellency, I consider that the death-rate for this month would have been even more materially reduced if it had not been for the exceptionally cold weather experienced on and after the 19th ultimo.

The outbreak of enteric at the Bethulie Camp, and in a minor degree at certain other camps, is a serious feature in the situation, but every effort is being made under the supervision of Mr. Cole Bowen to cope with it.

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* No. 24 in [Cd. 902.]

I have suggested to Captain Trollope that in future a section of his monthly report should be specially devoted to educational matter, and have asked him to consult Mr. Sargent and Mr. Russell on the subject.

With regard to the possibility of obtaining Eastern pattern tents, as used in India, I have already addressed Your Excellency by telegram.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

SIR, December 11, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit this, my monthly report on Refugee Camps, for the month ending 30th November, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

(1.) *Distribution of Camps.*—No additional camps have been formed during the past month.

Dr. Kendal Franks visited the camps at Orange River Kimberley, and Bloemfontein. He was well satisfied with the management and arrangements made in each, and was especially well pleased with the latter camp.

A list of camps, giving distribution at each place, together with reserve accommodation, is shown as under:—

RETURN OF STRENGTH.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve Accommodation.
Aliwal North	687	1,609	2,317	4,613	Nil.
Bloemfontein	806	1,867	3,649	6,322	Nil.
Brandfort	479	1,348	2,154	3,981	Nil.
Bethulie	513	1,538	2,480	4,531	Nil.
Heilbron	402	975	1,704	3,081	80
Harrismith	143	540	967	1,650	20
Kroonstad	562	1,205	2,001	3,768	Nil.
Kimberley	583	1,181	2,042	3,806	Nil.
Ladybrand	85	202	409	696	—
Norvals Pont	542	1,081	1,646	3,269	Nil.
Springfontein	374	887	1,417	2,678	Nil.
Vredefort Road	256	642	1,085	1,983	190
Winburg	444	1,011	1,672	3,127	Nil.
Orange River	154	522	896	1,575	Nil.
Kromelleboog	3	—	—	3	—
Totals	6,036	14,608	24,439	45,083	—

(2.) *Medical Officers and Hospital Staff.*—Attached will be found a list showing distribution of Medical Officers and Hospital Staff in Orange River Colony Refugee Camps.

(3.) *Death-rate.*—I am pleased to report a considerable decrease on last month's figures, the death-rate, however, is still alarmingly high.

On the 19th of the month a fearful change of weather took place. A change from intense heat to bitter cold, accompanied, in some parts, by a severe hail-storm. This sudden drop in the temperature accounted for the increase in the death-rate during the latter part of the month.

Now that additional nurses have arrived from England, I have great hopes that the death-rate in all camps will show a still further marked improvement.

The severe epidemic of measles at Brandfort and Heilbron have somewhat abated, causing a considerable decrease in the death-rates of the above-mentioned places.

An alarming epidemic of enteric fever has broken out at Bethulie, and a few cases have made their appearance in Brandfort, Bloemfontein, Heilbron, and Norvals Pont, but I have no fear of any appreciable increase in the death-rate on this account, as most stringent measures are being taken to check it.

Broncho-pneumonia is gradually dying out; statistics show a decrease of 41·51 per mille per annum.

The statistics showing the distribution of deaths from 1st to 30th November will be found as under:—

Camp.	Number of Deaths.	Population.
Aliwal North	80	4,613
Bloemfontein	178	6,322
Brandfort	158	3,981
Bethulie	236	4,531
Heilbron	155	3,081
Harrismith	13	1,650
Kroonstadt	128	3,768
Kimberley	34	3,806
Norvals Pont	47	3,269
Springfontein	101	2,678
Vredefort Road	62	1,983
Winburg	92	3,127
Orange River	56	1,575
Totals	1,340	44,384

This makes an average for the month of November of 362.29 per mille per annum.

Number of men who died during the month was 59, women 183.

The small decrease in death rate, in my opinion, is due to the following causes:—

The inability to stamp out such serious epidemics as measles, diphtheria, &c., which are continually being brought in by newcomers, as can be seen from the following extracts from the medical report of Dr. v. d. Waal, Principal Medical Officer of the Kroonstad Refugee Camp:—

> "Measles is still prevalent in this camp, chiefly among a batch of newcomers, who came into camp from their farms at the beginning of the month and brought this disease with them."

> "Diphtheria is still prevalent, several cases occurring amongst the newcomers, who brought it in with them from their farms."

The dirty habits of the Boer Refugees themselves is the most difficult obstacle to surmount in the checking of an epidemic of fever; in fact, the outbreak at Norvals Pont is probably due to the Refugees drinking the Orange River water, in spite of the Senior Medical Officer's and Superintendent's strict orders to the contrary, and strict police supervision.

The influx of Refugees, although not so great as in July last, when over 20,000 had to be provided for, never seems to entirely abate. Fifty have just arrived at Edenburg, as I write this report, and 783 Refugees, that the Military Authorities formerly helped to ration, are being gradually drafted to Brandfort.

There were 80 births during the month.

A table showing the weekly number of sick in hospitals in each camp, and the number of deaths among same will be found as under:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Camp.	1st to 7th.		8th to 14th.	
	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	28	2	24	1
Bloemfontein	135	6	158	17
Brandfort	207	36	198	24
Bethulie	104	9	113	10
Heilbron	65	9	87	10
Harrismith...	21	1	33	—
Kroonstad	38	2	37	1
Kimberley	140	10	141	17
Norval's Pont	75	10	68	2
Springfontein	74	13	65	7
Vredefort Road	50	3	50	6
Winburg	51	2	53	7
Orange River	35	6	31	3
Totals	1,023	109	958	105

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Camp.	15th to 22nd.		23rd to 30th.	
	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	21	5	31	1
Bloemfontein	220	19	267	26
Brandfort	179	20	188	25
Bethulie	133	14	143	26
Heilbron	94	13	87	13
Harrismith	19	2	13	1
Kroonstad	36	4	144	23
Kimberley	150	10	31	6
Norval's Pont	66	9	91	3
Springfontein	67	4	76	10
Vredefort Road	44	6	43	2
Winburg	46	6	45	1
Orange River	21	6	35	4
Totals	1,096	118	1,194	141

The actual number of cases treated in hospitals were—

Males	211
Females	695
Children	1,431

of which there died—

Males	37
Females	127
Children	309
	473

In addition to the following there were treated in camps 15,891, of which 867 died:—

Total treated	18,228
Total deaths	1,340

Attached will be found a classification of deaths in each camp for the month of November, arranged in periods of five years up to 100 years.

——	Aliwal North.	Bloemfontein.	Brandfort.	Bethulie.	Heilbron.	Harrismith.	Kroonstad.	Kimberley.	Ladybrand.	Norvals Pont.	Springfontein.	Vredefort Road.	Winburg.	Orange River.	Totals.
Under 1 month... ...	5	4	4	7	3	1	2	1	—	—	2	4	2	2	37
1 month to 1 year ...	22	31	21	25	19	6	9	12	—	11	23	7	12	9	207
1 year to 5 years ...	31	63	89	90	63	7	65	12	—	13	39	21	52	30	575
5 years to 10 years ...	10	36	34	37	33	—	18	4	—	6	15	6	13	9	221
10 years to 15 years ...	3	16	4	11	12	2	9	2	—	3	3	4	5	1	75
15 years to 20 years ...	2	3	2	16	8	1	4	—	—	1	5	5	4	1	52
20 years to 25 years ...	—	3	2	11	7	—	4	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	33
25 years to 30 years ...	1	5	4	11	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	1	2	35
30 years to 35 years ...	—	1	1	5	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	15
35 years to 40 years ...	1	3	1	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	21
40 years to 45 years ...	—	2	1	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	14
45 years to 50 years ...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	14
50 years to 55 years ...	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	13
55 years to 60 years ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	10
60 years to 65 years ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
65 years to 70 years ...	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	9
70 years to 75 years ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
75 years to 80 years ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
80 years to 85 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
85 years to 90 years ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
90 years to 95 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	nil.
95 years to 100 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	nil.
TOTALS	80	178	169	236	155	19	128	39	—	39	101	62	92	56	1354

The above was compiled from the Death Registration Books.

(4.) *Sanitation.*—The camps continue to be kept in a thoroughly sanitary state. The latrine accommodation in all camps is now ample, and the greatest precautions are being taken that nothing which might facilitate an outbreak of enteric fever is done.

(5.) *Health.*—The general state of health in camps continues to be bad. Measles has somewhat abated at Heilbron and Brandfort, but enteric fever has broken out at Bethulie. Pneumonia is gradually dying out.

There is considerable danger of a general epidemic of enteric fever breaking out, but the greatest precautions are being taken to prevent such a calamity.

The pressure on the medical staff will not be so great now that the consignment of nurses have arrived from England.

(6.) No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of October was submitted.

(7.) *Financial.*—The nett expenditure during this month was £71,029 11s. 3d. making the total expenditure to the 30th November £409,150 10s. 8d.

The average number in camp during November was 45,338, at an average daily cost per person of 12⅝d.

(8.) The following changes have been made during the month on the staff of Dutch Reformed Ministers:—

At Aliwal North a theological student is temporarily assisting the Rev. J. du Plessis.

At Bethulie the Rev. H. Gonin has been appointed temporarily during the illness of the Rev. A. D. Luckhoff.

The vacancy at Heilbron has been filled by the Rev. P. Groenewald. At Norvals Pont the Rev. Weber *vice* Rev. v. d. Merwe, resigned.

The Rev. Dommissie, at Springfontein, is temporarily assisted by Mr. Geldenhuys, a theological student.

One hundred and four confirmations took place in the Bloemfontein Camp during the month of November.

(9.) *Fuel and Transport.*—Fuel. Sufficient fuel is supplied to all camps, and no complaints have been made thereon.

Transport.—Considerable difficulties have been experienced under this heading.

The Military Authorities have demanded that all transport be returned, except animals which are the actual property of the refugees. The order has not yet come into force, and trust it never will. In the meantime I am endeavouring to procure transport animals from Basutoland. There would have been no difficulty in making use of refugee transport if the columns had not taken all away from the refugees previous to handing them over in refugee camps. From the 1st January I have to make my own arrangements for forage and to procure it from the Cape Colony, which will be a very difficult matter as no forage is allowed to be sold there except to the Military, and is not allowed to be sent out of the District in which it is. However, I have every hope of this difficulty being surmounted.

(10.) *Shops.*—Matters have considerably improved under this heading, but are still far from satisfactory, there still being great difficulty in obtaining sufficient truck accommodation. However, satisfactory arrangements have now been arrived at, and will considerably improve during the ensuing month.

(11.) *Clothing.*—The sum of £1,093 6s. 9d. has been spent on clothing during November and 800 blankets have been issued free to persons in the camps.

(12.) *Supplies.*—The supplies continue to be of excellent quality, and no complaints have been made thereon. Extra rations of jam and lime juice are now being issued for the prevention of scurvy, and which I am sure will be greatly appreciated by the refugees. The extra ration is—1 lb. of jam per head per fortnight, 4 ozs. lime juice per head per week.

Frozen meat will also shortly be issued and the ration of ½ lb. of meat per head to working men has been increased to 1 lb.

(13.) *General.*—The erection of sun-dried brick houses is fast progressing, and very shortly a large proportion of the population will be under roofs. The supply of tents has diminished, and is quite insufficient to cover our wants, but 500 bell-tents and 50 marquees are on the way from England.

Bell-tents, however convenient for troops, are certainly most unsuitable for families of women and children. The heat by day is intense, but a considerable lowering of temperature at night is experienced.

If Eastern pattern tents, as used in India, could have been supplied for all camps, the death-rate could undoubtedly have been minimised. These tents have a double fly, and an adequate cubic space. Superintendents are putting a great proportion of the population into sun-dried brick shelters, roofed with iron, which will undoubtedly be a great improvement. Tents wear out, and are difficult to obtain.

The movement of the Brandfort and Bethulie Camps to more suitable sites is being arranged, and the necessary military permission has been obtained.

The new sites will, in every respect, be more advantageous, and should tend to hinder the enteric epidemic which exists in the latter camp.

The majority of gardens at the various Refugee Camps are doing well, and at Norvals Pont the gardens have already supplied several vegetable rations. Unfortunately, the garden at Brandfort was partially destroyed by locusts, despite all efforts to keep them off.

Although a severe epidemic of enteric exists in the Bethulie Camp, I do not consider the camp can be altogether blamed for this outbreak, as it is raging in the town and native location as well.

Soup kitchens are now established in every camp, and are undoubtedly a means of greatly increasing the vitality of the children, not to speak of the fact that the issue, which is made during intervals in the school hours, augments the school attendance.

I have, &c.,

A. F. TROLLOPE,
Captain,
Chief Superintendent,
Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Secretary to the
Orange River Colony Administration,
Bloemfontein.

RETURN OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, NURSES AND DISPENSERS EMPLOYED IN REFUGEE CAMPS, ORANGE RIVER COLONY, December 1, 1901.

Aliwal North.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Hoexter, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Heath.
Dr. Kops.
Dr. Bateman.

Nurses:—
Gill (Matron), English.
Ruffel, English.
Terry, English.
Davis, English.
Surtees.
Headland.

Dispensers:—
Billingham, resigned, leaves 1st January, 1902.
Rawlinson.

Bethulie.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Stuart, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Carte.
Dr. Madden (Ill).
Dr. Barrett.
Dr. Fraser (Coming).

Nurses:—
Partridge (Matron), English.
Picard, English.
Waman, English.
Roos, English.
De la Rouviere.
Allen.
Crowdy.
Meneses.

Dispensers:—
Packman.
Wicks.

Harrismith.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Beor.
Dr. Ralston (coming).

Nurses:—
Groundwater (Enteric), English.
Maxwell, English.
Macintyre, English.
McNeilage.

Dispenser:—
Way.

Heilbron.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Tregaskis, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Spong.
Dr. Haydon.
Dr. Ross.

Nurses:—
Michaelmore, Matron.
Livingstone, English.
Bain (Enteric), English.
Golding, English.
Jones, English.
Dinnie (Ill).
Warman (Ill).

Dispensers:—
Pierson.
Butler.

Kimberley.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Woodward, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Ellis.
Dr. Elmes.

Nurses:—
Careswell.
McAdam.
Poole,
Kelly.
Clarke.
McGregor, English.
Reid, English.

Dispenser:—
Swart.

Kroonstad.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. v. d. Waal, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Moore.
Dr. Gibson.

Nurses:—
Strachan, Matron.
Fitzpatrick.
Heys.
Morling.
Wessels.
Jones, English.
Dinnie, English.
Clarke, English.
Batchelor, Matron.

Dispensers:—
Coplan.
Porter.

Norvals Pont.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Caldwell, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. McArthur.
Dr. Scarlett (on Commission).

Nurses:—
McVicar, English.
Blew, English.
Mount, English.
Geyer, English.

Dispenser:—
Speechly.

Springfontein.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Webb, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Straghan.
Dr. Wilbond (Royal Army Medical Corps).

Nurses:—
Rintoul, English.
McGowan, English.
May, English.
Oliver (Ill).

Dispenser:—
Guard.

Vredefort Road.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Graham, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Monckton.

Nurses:—
Le Fevre.
Du Pont.
Mumford, English.
Millar, English.

Dispenser:—
Dowling.

Winburg.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Molesworth, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Schneuhage.

Nurses:—
Butler.
Hamilton (coming 1st January, 1902).
Watchorn, English.
Wishart, English.
Barkes (Matron, Camp).

Dispenser:—
Blizard.

Orange River.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Edwards, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. De Kock.

Nurses:—
Kristrausen, English.
Cooper, English.
Feavis, English.
Rutherford.
Potgieter (untrained).
McDonald (offered) (Matron, Camp).

Dispenser:—
Waddington.

Bloemfontein.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Pern, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Baumann.
Dr. Rossiter.
Dr. Peare (leaves December 28, 1901).
Dr. — (coming).

Nurses:—
Heighway (Matron).
Patterson.
Bryant.
Johnson.
Blake.
Lindsay (Enteric), English.
Thompson (Enteric), English.
Brown, English.
Tompkins, English.
Broers (coming), (Matron, Camp).
Kirkman (offered), (Matron, Camp).

Dispensers:—
Roux.
Hulseberg.

Brandfort.

Medical Officers:—
Dr. Martinius, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Warner.
Dr. Cameron.
Dr. Trumper.

Nurses:—
McBride (Matron).
Moore (Ill).
Donovan.
Brink.
Wessels.
McVean, English.
Custance, English.
Blanc, English.

Dispenser:—
Gravenstuk.

No. 10.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.50 p.m., January 20, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 12.]

20th January. No. 3. Referring to your telegram, No. 47, of 14th January,* I agree in your proposals.

Names of Indian officers mentioned are Colonel J. S. Wilkins, Principal Medical Officer, Aden, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.

To what port should they proceed?

No. 11.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 4.25 a.m., January 21, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

20th January. No. 70. Site of Merebank was condemned as damp by Ladies' Commission, but a medical board appointed to enquire into matter does not bear this out, except as to a small part, which has been cleared of inmates. Copy of their Report was sent to you 3rd January.†

No. 12.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10 p.m., January 22, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

22nd January. No. 78. Your telegram, No. 3, 20th January.‡ Both Indian officers should proceed to Durban, and come to Johannesburg in the first place to report themselves to me.

No. 13.

GOVERNOR SIR F. W. GRENFELL (MALTA) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 22, 1902.)

SIR, The Palace, Valletta, January 18, 1902

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch of the 10th of December, 1901,§ I have the honour to forward, herewith, statistics of the epidemic of Measles in 1892, which have been compiled in obedience to your directions.

2. A similar return for the year 1895 is in course of preparation, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
F. GRENFELL,
Governor.

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* No. 7. † See No. 15. ‡ No. 10. § Not printed. See Enclosure 2 in No. 3 in [Cd. 902].

Enclosure in

DEATHS FROM

Locality.	Population.						Total Deaths. From all Causes.						From Measles.	January.						February.					
	Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.			Under 1 year.		Under 10 years		Over 10 years		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years		Over 10 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Valletta	338	304	2,383	2,324	9,156	9,936	106	80	228	197	160	148	*99*	5	1	6	3	14	10	6	1	16	7	23	23
							11	*13*	*44*	*31*															
Floriana	73	65	603	590	2,626	2,756	32	20	61	42	101	112	*21*	2	—	2	1	12	7	2	1	4	2	21	25
							5	*2*	*7*	*7*															
Misida and Pietà	51	54	464	398	1,108	1,139	11	14	20	22	13	25	—	1	1	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	4
Sliema and St. Julians ..	106	121	916	873	2,573	3,069	43	38	68	66	43	49	7	4	1	5	2	8	1	1	3	2	4	3	8
							1		*2*	*4*															
Hamrun	121	104	875	855	2,223	2,168	47	29	91	73	56	51	*38*	3	—	5	1	4	4	3	1	6	1	8	6
							5	*4*	*15*	*14*															
Cospicua	170	205	1,399	1,458	4,543	4,665	92	66	157	133	80	67	*55*	8	7	12	11	7	6	5	4	6	5	6	7
							7	*4*	*21*	*23*															
Vittoriosa	84	99	839	759	2,556	2,748	36	29	61	58	60	34	*15*	3	3	7	4	3	3	4	1	4	2	3	5
								1	*4*	*10*															
Senglea	113	116	926	889	2,788	3,167	27	23	67	56	36	44	*36*	3	2	4	3	7	3	3	3	5	3	4	5
							2	*3*	*14*	*16*		*1*													
Rabato and Notabile ..	125	93	887	864	2,763	2,882	36	28	44	53	54	59	*6*	—	1	—	1	5	3	4	—	4	—	13	7
							1			*5*															
Dingli	8	14	87	87	221	217	2	1	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Zebbug	95	105	614	663	1,923	2,105	51	27	83	74	24	35	*52*	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	1	3	2	4	3
							2	*3*	*26*	*21*															
Siggieuj	57	44	348	328	1,121	1,175	24	18	55	48	17	20	*25*	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	3	—	2	1
							1	*1*	*11*	*12*															
Birchircara	118	122	891	890	2,756	2,781	52	35	96	73	35	47	*46*	2	2	4	2	4	1	4	1	7	1	5	5
							5	*4*	*21*	*15*		*1*													
Lia, Attard, Babbau ..	52	54	402	389	1,609	1,811	20	13	29	24	33	44	*6*	3	—	4	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	4
							2		*2*	*2*															
Naxaro	43	57	421	422	1,350	1,292	13	10	24	24	21	20	*6*	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	5	3
							1		*2*	*3*															
Musta	73	56	553	486	1,581	1,637	22	21	40	32	31	35	—	2	1	4	1	3	2	2	—	2	—	1	3
Gargur	16	15	139	147	497	505	5	6	7	8	5	10	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	4	1	4	1	3
Melleha	21	28	239	242	828	676	9	7	13	11	4	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	4	1	3	1
Curmi	144	138	1,038	933	2,741	2,702	59	46	138	122	45	36	*86*	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	2	1	2	6	4
							16	*7*	*35*	*28*															
Luca	25	27	294	293	821	804	11	4	21	14	43	48	*1*	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
									1																
Tarxien and Paola ..	52	40	397	369	1,329	1,136	19	21	33	41	18	11	*5*	1	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	2	4	1
									3	*2*															
Zurrico	65	47	445	422	1,266	1,255	30	17	59	53	32	20	*52*	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	2
							7		*23*	*21*	*1*														
Safi	6	6	34	34	127	105	1	2	4	4	1	2	*3*	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									2	*1*															
Crendi	18	19	163	167	463	448	5	1	10	6	9	7	*1*	2	..	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
										1															
Micabiba	14	16	147	142	383	413	5	1	11	7	2	3	*3*	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
									3																
Chircop	9	9	68	59	230	223	2	3	5	7	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Zeitun	122	105	927	876	2,588	2,536	33	23	72	41	34	29	*10*	3	1	5	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	6	5
									7	*3*															
Zahhar	90	87	634	564	1,879	1,867	34	41	78	76	33	37	*31*	2	—	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	4
							1	*3*	*18*	*9*															
Axiak .. .. .. —	35	30	188	209	529	495	10	11	34	36	7	13	*26*	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
							1	*3*	*11*	*11*															
Gudia	19	17	138	144	437	447	9	1	16	8	5	7	*3*	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	1
										3															
	2,264	2,217	17,459	16,876	54,885	57,160	847	635	1,636	1,411	1,009	1,027	*633*	49	32	76	55	98	75	54	33	79	47	132	134
							68	*48*	*272*	*242*	*1*	*2*													

N.B.—Numbers in italics show deaths from Measles.

No. 13.

ALL CAUSES.

March.						April.						May.						June.					
Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	5	9	13	17	14	9	3	14	13	15	15	9	7	22	12	5	13	20	10	48	32	8	13
							1	*1*	*3*				*2*	*4*	*2*			*4*	*3*	*17*	*12*		
1	—	1	—	8	18	1	2	2	2	10	6	3	2	4	5	12	8	4	—	5	1	16	10
												1								*1*			
—	2	1	3	2	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3
—	2	2	3	1	5	2	1	4	2	4	3	3	—	5	1	2	4	5	4	8	6	2	4
																		1					
2	1	4	4	9	8	4	1	4	1	5	4	3	1	6	2	2	3	5	2	7	3	2	4
5	1	9	1	9	5	7	3	10	6	8	4	5	2	8	4	7	9	7	5	8	8	9	2
1	3	1	3	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	8	5	2	1	2	3	4	4
2	2	6	4	1	1	3	—	5	1	3	5	—	2	1	3	—	2	3	—	4	1	3	5
																					1		
—	2	—	3	6	11	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	6	3	6	1	4
—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	1	5	2	2	3	4	2	4	2	2	1	5	2	5	2	2	3	6	—	8	1	1	2
1	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	—	—
2	1	3	2	4	5	3	1	6	2	1	5	5	2	7	2	1	—	9	5	11	8	1	4
1	—	2	—	6	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	2
6	3	7	3	1	6	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	—	1	3	2	3	—	1
—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	5	4	2	2	3	1	6	2	2	—	3	3	4	3	6	6	6	1	11	4	5	1
																		1					
1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	1	6	2	1	—	1	7	1	8	3	1
2	1	3	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	—	5	—	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2	—	3	—	4	—	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	6	3	10	3	3	—
1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	—	2	3	3	6	3
																					1		
1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	2	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1
45	30	73	53	88	100	55	28	78	51	78	68	60	33	97	52	71	74	90	58	147	105	74	73
							1	*1*	*3*			*1*	*2*	*4*	*2*			*6*	*3*	*18*	*14*		

Locality.	Population.						Total Deaths. From all Causes.						From Measles.	July.						August.					
	Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.			Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Valletta	338	304	2,383	2,324	9,156	9,936	106	80	228	197	160	148	99	14	19	34	49	14	13	10	3	25	15	9	8
							11	*13*	*44*	*31*				*4*	*6*	*17*	*11*			*1*		*2*	*3*		
Floriana	73	65	603	590	2,626	2756	32	20	61	42	101	112	21	6	7	14	15	8	14	5	1	11	4	3	8
							5	*2*	*7*	*7*				*2*	*2*	*4*	*6*					*1*	*1*		
Misida and Pietà ..	51	54	464	398	1,108	1,139	11	14	20	22	13	25	—	—	3	—	4	1	3	4	1	4	2	1	2
Sliema and St. Julians	106	121	916	873	2,573	3,069	43	38	68	66	43	49	7	5	5	9	11	3	5	5	8	6	9	4	8
							1		*2*	*4*						*1*							*1*		
Hamrun	121	104	875	855	2,223	2,168	47	29	91	73	56	51	38	8	5	13	14	4	6	5	7	9	15	4	1
							5	*4*	*15*	*14*				*1*		*4*	*3*			*3*	*1*	*3*	*5*		
Cospicua	170	205	1,399	1,458	4,543	4,665	92	66	157	133	80	67	55	13	13	15	18	6	4	10	7	12	16	6	3
							7	*4*	*21*	*23*															
Vittoriosa	84	99	839	759	2,556	2,748	36	29	61	58	60	34	15	5	2	9	2	10	2	4	3	5	6	8	3
								1	*4*	*10*						*1*							*1*		
Senglea	113	116	926	889	2,788	3,167	27	23	67	56	36	44	36	1	3	1	6	3	2	5	3	8	7	6	1
							2	*3*	*14*	*16*		*1*										*1*			
Rabato and Notabile	125	93	887	864	2,763	2,882	36	28	44	53	54	59	6	8	3	9	5	3	4	9	6	10	10	3	5
							1			*5*													*1*		
Dingli	8	14	87	87	221	217	2	1	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zebbug	95	105	614	663	1,92	2,105	51	27	88	74	24	35	52	4	5	4	8	1	1	3	—	5	—	—	1
							2	*3*	*26*	*21*															
Siggieuj	57	44	348	328	1,121	1,175	24	18	55	48	17	20	25	1	3	4	5	2	3	2	—	5	—	2	1
							1	*1*	*11*	*12*															
Birchircara	118	122	891	890	2,756	2,781	52	35	96	73	35	47	46	6	4	7	10	—	3	8	2	13	3	1	8
							5	*4*	*21*	*15*		*1*					*1*			*3*		*2*			
Lia, Attard, Babbau	52	54	402	389	1,609	1,811	20	13	29	24	33	44	6	2	3	3	3	1	4	4	3	5	5	1	4
							2		*2*	*2*															
Naxaro	43	57	421	422	1,350	1,292	13	10	24	24	21	20	6	2	—	4	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	1	—
							1		*2*	*3*															
Musta	73	56	553	486	1,581	1,637	22	21	40	32	31	35	—	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	3	3	5	4	3
Gargur	16	15	139	147	497	505	5	6	7	8	5	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Melleha	21	28	239	242	698	676	9	7	13	11	4	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—
Curmi	144	138	1,038	933	2,741	2,702	59	46	138	122	45	36	86	4	5	8	10	—	3	12	5	25	21	1	3
							16	*7*	*35*	*28*				*2*			*1*			*6*	*2*	*7*	*6*		
Luca	25	27	294	293	821	804	11	4	21	14	43	48	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	3	1	2	—
									1																
Tarxien and Paola ..	52	40	397	369	1,329	1,136	19	21	33	41	18	11	5	3	3	8	4	1	2	2	2	5	9	1	1
									3	*2*						*2*							*2*		
Zurrico	65	47	445	422	1,266	1,255	30	17	59	53	32	20	52	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	4	1
							7		*23*	*21*	*1*														
Safi	6	6	34	34	127	105	1	2	4	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
									2	*1*															
Crendi	18	19	163	167	463	448	5	1	10	6	9	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
										1															
Micabiba	14	16	147	142	383	413	5	1	11	7	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
									3																
Chircop	9	9	68	59	230	223	2	3	5	7	5	3	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Zeitun	122	105	927	876	2,588	2,536	33	23	72	41	34	29	10	2	2	5	4	1	2	3	4	7	4	3	1
									7	*3*															
Zahhar	90	87	634	564	1,879	1,867	34	41	78	76	33	37	31	4	11	12	19	2	1	9	4	16	10	3	4
							1	*3*	*18*	*9*					*1*	*7*	*3*			*1*	*1*	*5*			
Axiak	35	30	188	209	529	495	10	11	34	36	7	13	26	3	2	4	4	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1
							1	*3*	*11*	*11*															
Gudia	19	17	138	144	437	447	9	1	16	8	5	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
										3							*1*								
	2,264	2,217	17,459	16,876	54,885	57,160	847	635	1,636	1,411	1,009	1,027	633	101	103	176	203	71	82	108	72	192	158	69	67
							68	*48*	*272*	*242*	*1*	*2*		*9*	*9*	*36*	*26*			*14*	*4*	*21*	*20*		

N.B.—Numbers in italics show deaths from Measles.

September.						October.						November.						December.					
Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	7	13	13	17	8	9	9	15	15	14	10	4	7	10	13	12	8	9	8	16	12	12	13
2	*1*	*2*						*1*															
4	3	8	5	3	7	3	—	7	1	2	6	1	3	1	4	3	2	—	1	2	2	3	1
1						*1*								*1*									
2	—	3	—	3	1	2	2	2	3	—	3	—	—	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
3	3	6	7	5	5	9	4	12	6	2	3	2	6	4	13	6	—	4	1	5	2	3	3
														1	*2*						*1*		
4	3	11	9	3	1	4	5	10	12	4	6	2	1	6	6	5	6	4	2	10	5	6	2
	1	*2*	*1*				*2*	*2*	*3*					*1*	*1*			*1*		*3*	*1*		
8	5	15	11	6	5	8	8	18	13	5	7	6	4	18	10	3	8	10	7	26	30	8	7
1		*1*	*2*					*4*	*1*					*6*	*3*			*6*	*4*	*10*	*17*		
3	4	6	9	5	2	3	3	4	8	3	—	1	1	5	4	3	3	7	4	11	13	5	3
									1					*1*	*1*				*1*	*2*	7		
1	1	6	7	—	4	3	3	10	9	3	3	2	3	14	8	1	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
		3	*6*			*2*	*2*	*3*	*2*		*1*		*1*	*7*	*5*						*2*		
1	3	3	5	2	6	3	1	3	3	4	6	—	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	6	10	5	6
																		1			*4*		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	4	3	8	1	2	6	3	8	8	2	2	7	5	23	20	5	7	4	2	19	15	2	5
	1							*1*				*2*	*1*	*11*	*8*				*1*	*14*	*13*		
1	2	4	7	1	4	1	2	11	14	—	1	4	2	11	9	2	—	3	3	5	5	1	3
		2	*1*				*1*	*7*	*8*			*1*		*1*	*3*					*1*			
4	2	9	4	2	4	3	6	9	11	5	1	5	6	16	20	5	5	1	3	4	8	6	6
		3	*2*				*2*	*5*	*2*			*1*	*1*	*10*	*7*			*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*		*1*
2	3	2	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	2	2	3	5	2	1	5	6	5	7
																		2		*2*	*2*		
—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	2	3	5	—	10	4	1	2	1	—	2	4	2	1
									1			*1*		*2*	*1*						*1*		
—	2	4	4	5	6	1	2	2	2	3	—	2	—	7	1	—	5	2	3	4	5	4	5
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
6	8	22	26	3	5	10	11	29	31	1	3	10	5	21	15	5	3	—	1	6	4	8	2
1	*3*	*8*	*8*			*4*	*2*	*10*	*11*			*2*		*5*	*2*					*5*			
1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	5	4	6	6	—	—	—	2	13	19	—	—	1	1	13	18
																				1			
1	—	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	—	2	3	4	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	2
														1									
2	1	2	1	2	—	7	—	20	11	1	2	4	3	15	19	1	1	—	1	2	6	10	—
						3		*9*	*8*			*3*		*10*	*10*	*1*		*1*		*4*	*3*		
—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
								1	*1*					*1*									
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	1
																					1		
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
																				3			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2
3	1	5	4	—	6	3	3	7	5	3	2	3	2	10	6	2	5	3	2	13	7	4	2
								1						*3*						*3*	*3*		
4	4	11	13	3	6	6	5	14	9	5	3	3	6	7	6	1	4	2	4	5	9	1	2
		3	*2*					*1*						*1*					*1*	*1*	*3*		
—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	8	10	—	1	2	2	10	9	—	3	—	—	5	4	2	3
							2	*7*	*5*			*1*	*1*	*3*	*3*					*1*	*3*		
2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
			1																		*1*		
64	58	143	145	66	77	89	75	204	188	70	74	68	63	207	190	78	100	64	50	164	164	114	103
5	*6*	*24*	*23*			*10*	*11*	*52*	*43*		*1*	*11*	*4*	*65*	*46*	*1*		*12*	*8*	*51*	*65*		*1*

18th January, 1902.

R. P. SAMUT,
Chief Government Medical Officer and Superintendent of Public Health.

No. 14.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 11.10 p.m., January 24, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 24.]

January 24. No. 86. Governor, Natal, desires two good matrons from England for Concentration Camps.

No. 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 25, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 3, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of December 20th,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Minute.)

December 23, 1901.

To His Excellency the High Commissioner, Johannesburg, report for November, 1901, on the Transvaal Burgher Refugee Camps.

The death rate during the month has been high. This is attributable to the results of measles and to the influx of new arrivals from the veld in a condition of squalor and emaciation. The epidemic of measles has almost run its course in each camp in turn with the same fatal results to the children. It has now, I am thankful to say, died out, and except that it has left many children in a condition unfitted to withstand the ordinary chances of life, I look forward to a steady and regular fall in the mortality returns.

At the date of writing this, December 20th, this expectation is fully borne out.

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* No. 3.

December and January in the Transvaal are the months when, in normal circumstances, the death rate is highest.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a great deal of real improvement. We have now greater railway facilities, and though it takes a little time to arrange for a smooth and regular system of supply, I am confident that we will have no more anxiety on this score. Each camp has been supplied with adequate material to effect real and substantial reforms.

Local transport has been a difficulty. I have arranged for the purchase of mules for transport work for the department, and we will, I hope, be independent of loans of Army transport, who, from the ravages of rinderpest, &c., have been much pushed for transport themselves. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of frozen Australian meat at camps where the Army supply of fresh meat fails.

The issue of medical comforts remains, as heretofore, at the discretion of the medical officers. Mealie meal and Boer meal will be available whenever procurable to vary with the flour ration.

Soup kitchens will form part of the Camp Matron's department, and will be established in every camp.

Since my last report, Captain Bentinck, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Travelling Inspector, South-Eastern line, and his duties will lie with the following camps:—

Volksrust.
Standerton.
Heidelberg.
Vereeneging.
Johannesburg.
Irene.

Major B. G. Jackson, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of the North-Eastern line, comprising the following camps:—

Barberton.
Belfast.
Middelburg.
Balmoral.
Nylstroom.
Pietersburg.

Another officer will shortly be appointed, and entrusted with the inspection of:—

Mafeking.
Vryburg.
Klerksdorp.
Potchefstroom.
Krugersdorp.

In addition, the following Inspectors have been appointed:—

Mr. W. F. Curry, for Sanitation.
Mr. T. Andrews, for Water Supply.

The Ladies' Commission have come and gone. Their searching inspection of all camps has resulted in much good.

I attach a list of the fresh arrivals in camps during the month. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, has issued orders that no more refugees are to

be brought in. These orders have now reached all the various columns operating, and we will henceforth be able to count on a stable population for each camp. The risks of infection and epidemics will be much reduced.

I trust, as arrangements in Natal and elsewhere are pushed forward, that we will be able to materially reduce the numbers of the more congested camps. I have ordered 1,000 away from Krugersdorp the moment Natal can receive them.

It is hopeless to attempt the formation of other camps in the Transvaal, except one that I am about to form at Eerste Fabrieken, a few miles from Pretoria, for the reception of the families of those burghers, now in other camps, who are actively assisting us as scouts, &c.

I attach a list of the casualties amongst the staff during the month. The first batch of doctors and matrons has arrived from England at Cape Town, and will be sent at once to their various destinations. I have asked Your Excellency to telegraph for more doctors, as I fear we must expect casualties, and should prepare to meet all exigencies.

I think it is now a matter of necessity to prepare for next winter. I see no very immediate prospect of these camps being broken up. I therefore put forward as a suggestion that a type of corrugated iron and wood hut, easily taken to pieces and reconstructed, suitable for the accommodation of a family, should be decided on, and built, by contract, in England, sent out here for present use in the Burgher Camps, and ultimately to be used for repatriating the farmers on the land where their farmsteads have been destroyed by the results of war.

Tents, though better than nothing, are hardly sufficient protection in the camps situated on the high veld, where the cold in winter is bitter in such places as Balmoral, Belfast, and Middelburg. Moreover, tents are perishable, whereas any structure in iron and wood would be available and valuable after the war.

T. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor of Pretoria.

"A."—Arrivals in Camp during Month of November, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	4	8	5	17
Balmoral	37	54	70	161
Belfast	20	57	46	123
Heidelberg	43	34	56	133
Irene	46	56	71	173
Johannesburg	18	72	83	173
Klerksdorp	39	116	176	331
Krugersdorp	63	75	58	196
Carried forward ...				

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Brought forward ...				
Middelburg	15	29	23	67
Mafeking	15	7	5	27
Nylstroom	5	3	5	13
Pietersburg	10	75	103	188
Potchefstroom	30	38	37	105
Standerton	49	109	141	299
Vereeneging	5	16	18	39
Volksrust	26	131	142	299
Vryburg	21	40	44	105
Van der Hoven's Drift	28	42	120	190
Total	474	962	1,203	2,639

"B."—Details of Families sent to Natal.

Date of Departure.	From	To	Men.	Women.	Children.	Children under 3.	Natives.	Total Whites.
5th December, 1901 ...	Volksrust...	Merebank ...	3	39	57	9	5	108

In charge of
REISS and SWART.
General Superintendent.

This makes a total sent to Natal :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Children under 3.	Total Whites.	Natives.	Tents.
530	2,583	2,827	493	6,433	21	260

"C."—Casualties among Members of Burgher Camps' Staff during Month of November, 1901.

Camp.	Name.	Cause.
Irene	Dr. Woodroffe	Enteric Fever.
Klerksdorp	Superintendent H. W. Howard	Enteric Fever.
Middelburg	Sister Turner	Enteric Fever.
Mafeking	Sister Merry	Enteric Fever.
Mafeking	Sister Gandie	Measles.
Standerton	Sister Barratt	Over-work.
Volksrust	Dr. McCulloch	Not stated.

SIR, Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria, December 19, 1901.

IN consequence of the continued high rate of mortality during the month of November, instructions were issued to Medical Officers at the various camps in this Colony to report fully on the causes of such mortality, as they severally recognised them, and asking them at the same time to suggest what measures they proposed should be adopted to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs.

These statements are attached to the report herewith, and are valuable as evidence of the responsibility of the people themselves for a great many of the deaths that occur.

It is impossible to determine in how far the concentration of people, habituated as the Boers are, is responsible for the high mortality in the camps. In all probability pestilence and famine would have more than decimated the people if they had been left on their devastated farms; on the other hand, the coinditions under which the Concentration Camps were formed, the great difficulties under which it has been necessary to labour in order to effect improvements, and the length of time involved in the process, are, no doubt, responsible for much.

The method of warfare adopted by the Boers inevitably brought ruin and death upon their own women and children.

The formation of Concentration Camps should be regarded as an evil—of far less magnitude, however, than those from which the inmates were saved by this means, and itself—the creation of military necessity.

In dealing with this question, it should be borne in mind that the populations of the camps are composed chiefly of the families of the most indigent and ignorant class of Boers. The wealthy members of the Boer population have for the great part retired to Europe, whilst the well-to-do are resident in the garrisoned towns of the Transvaal and are able to maintain themselves. The towns also retain the families that were settled in them before the war—the poor and indigent ones being in receipt of relief from the Imperial Government through the Burgher Camps Department and its branches, such as the Government Relief Committee, Pretoria, and the Imperial Relief Committee of Johannesburg.

The Camps thus contain families many of which are highly respectable and of the best type of Boer, but by far the greater number of the bywoner class, and those that have sunk lowest in the social scale of the people. It is the latter description that has given the most trouble in the camps, that defies all laws of hygiene, that is steeped in prejudicé and ignorance, that rejoices in filth and delights in disobeying all sanitary regulations, and practises all manner of abominations with a cunning that defies detection.

The returns for the current month show very marked improvement in the death rate, and it is confidently anticipated that this condition will continue in the future. The following reasons may be adduced for this conclusion:—

1. The weak and emaciated have largely died out.

2. Very few new arrivals from the veldt are expected to come in.

3. The inmates of camps are becoming more and more amenable to orderliness, and are learning the hygienic rules so essential to the welfare of communities.

4. Greater facilities now exist for procuring all necessary conveniences and appliances, and are being utilized in providing equipment as fast as possible.

5. Greater hospital accommodation is available and is being added to continually as required. The Nursing Staff is largely increased and better organised than was possible in the past.

6. Seasonable rains have fallen and made the climate healthy, given the opportunity for growing vegetables and fruit, and improved the water supply.

7. Increased railway facilities have made it possible to arrange for frozen meat to be supplied instead of tinned meat. This is now being done in several camps and will soon be done in all.

8. Fruit in season and green vegetables are freely issued whenever they can be got—which is almost regularly just now, and will continue so for the next three months probably.

9. A large number of undesirable families have been sent to Natal, where they can be more easily cared for and where they can do no mischief to their more orderly neighbours.

10. Mr. W. F. Curry, Associate of the Sanitary Institute, has been appointed Sanitary Inspector. He has commenced work and has visited Standerton Camp, where he has effected improvements in the system in use there. His recommendations are approved and he will see to the carrying out of the same with as little delay as possible. He will visit all camps in turn.

11. The water supply of camps is receiving great attention. Mr. T. Andrews, a mechanical and mining engineer of great experience, is engaged in erecting machinery for supplying water to camps, so as to obviate the necessity of inmates drawing water from wells or streams. All water for drinking purposes will be boiled. In many camps this is done, in others it will soon be done where the quality of the water is doubtful. Samples of water from every camp have been sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal for analysis, and his report will be a guide as to where boiling is necessary and where not.

An examination of the Census returns will show that in spite of some 10,000 persons having been sent to Natal, the population of the camps remains well over 56,800 (exclusive of town relief).

The decision to reduce the numbers in the larger camps has been delayed in execution owing to the difficulty in obtaining suitable spots for camps.

One result of the protracted nature of the war is that all streams are now polluted and highly dangerous from the quality of the water for drinking purposes. Some localities otherwise suitable are not available owing to military reasons—and as it is essential that all camps should be near the railway, the choice of sites is much restricted. The work of reducing the present camp by the creation of new ones can only be done gradually, and will unavoidably take some time to accomplish.

The special equipment ordered at the end of October for each camp has been delivered, and the work of erecting the buildings and constructing the various conveniences which were urgently needed is being proceeded with.

The Yeomanry Hospital having advertised all its equipment for sale, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to secure a quantity of much-needed hospital furniture, and with your sanction it has been arranged to take over the whole outfit. It is proposed to distribute this to the following camps, viz.:—Irene, Middelburg, Standerton, Potchefstroom.

Mr. Scholtz, Inspector, has been to Mafeking and Vryburg, and has assisted the Superintendents there in organising their camps and giving effect to the recommendations of the Concentration Camps Commission. He will retire from the service of Burgher Camps as from the 1st February, 1902.

Captain Bentinck, recently appointed Inspector, has visited Johannesburg, Irene, Standerton and Volksrust. It is anticipated that the visits of Inspectors will tend to strengthen Superintendents, who are apt to view their environment with an air of resignation to the inevitable, and are liable to forget that their limitations do not include all the resources of the Empire, that they should ask largely if they largely need.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of good doctors and good nurses. An almost continuous procession has been maintained of nurses and doctors going to one or other of the camps and from the coast, and another of nurses and doctors going from one or other of the camps to the coast. This circumstance has greatly added to the difficulty of maintaining an adequate staff at the camps, and has given rise to much irritation, expense, and loss of efficiency with consequent damage to the welfare of camps concerned.

The nurses and doctors being sent from England will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory, and so remove the cause of the complaint just alluded to.

I regret that the Superintendent at Klerksdorp is ill with enteric fever, and the Superintendent at Middelburg is also down with the same malady.

Mr. Howard, of Klerksdorp, has done excellent work, having had charge of the camp since February last. Arrangements have been made to supply their places during the time they are laid up. Owing to illness of the Superintendent there is no report from the camp at Klerksdorp, but the medical officer's Report is herewith.

It is highly gratifying to note that the prompt measures taken to deal with the outbreak of enteric at Klerksdorp have proved very successful, and great credit for this result is due to Dr. Russell and Mr. Howard for the energetic and intelligent manner in which they took the matter in hand.

It is with regret that I have to report the resignation of Dr. Morrow, senior medical officer at Mafeking. The value of the services of this gentleman can hardly be over estimated. His skill in organising the medical treatment of the sick has resulted in reducing the amount of disease and the consequent death rate by more than half. The number of enteric cases is now under 50. Dr. Campbell, of Somerset East, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Morrow, and four of the medical gentlemen recently arrived from England are on their way to that camp.

I have, &c.,

W. K. Tucker,

General Superintendent.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

SYNOPSIS OF DEATHS IN BURGHER CAMPS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES FOR MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

——	Measles.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Enteric.	Whooping Cough.	Convulsions.	Marasmus.	Heart Disease.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Total.
Barberton	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	10
Balmoral	9	14	2	27	2	—	—	13	—	—	23	90
Belfast	—	7	1	10	6	2	—	—	4	—	1	31
Heidelberg	1	18	—	13	2	—	3	3	1	—	16	57
Irene	41	9	1	15	3	1	1	11	—	—	8	90
Johannesburg	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	4	14
Klerksdorp	41	61	6	9	46	3	—	8	—	—	20	194
Krugersdorp	22	14	2	100	2	5	—	5	1	—	27	178
Mafeking	99	30	10	23	22	11	7	—	—	2	27	231
Middelburg	9	40	8	3	46	42	—	5	1	—	54	208
Nylstroom	30	26	—	—	4	—	7	8	—	9	7	91
Pietersburg	8	4	—	5	—	5	1	4	—	10	9	46
Potchefstroom	21	11	4	10	7	—	9	—	2	—	10	74
Standerton	15	8	3	18	13	2	—	10	—	—	13	82
Vereeniging	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6
Volksrust	—	4	—	9	7	—	—	3	—	—	37	60
Vryburg	16	17	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	5	51
V/d Hoven's Drift	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	313	270	38	252	174	71	30	73	10	23	267	1,521

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF INMATES, SICK AND DEATHS IN BURGHER CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 30th November, 1901.				Average daily Sick.				Per cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton...	1,720	279	663	778	29	6	12	11	1·68	10	1	3	6
Balmoral	2,488	325	994	1,169	50	3	17	30	2·05	90	2	10	78
Belfast	1,374	265	505	604	43	4	19	20	3·12	31	2	5	24
Heidelberg	2,313	497	765	951	41	2	8	31	1·85	57	6	4	47
Irene	4,027	942	1,449	1,636	274	45	81	148	6·80	90	4	11	75
Johannesburg	2,821	591	1,023	1,207	35	5	16	14	1·24	14	1	2	11
Klerksdorp	3,889	491	1,565	1,833	174	15	44	115	4·47	194	7	26	161
Krugersdorp	5,385	1,066	2,053	2,266	270	10	26	234	5·01	178	4	14	160
Middelburg	5,223	1,070	2,000	2,153	146	25	43	78	2·79	208	15	48	145
Mafeking	4,496	814	1,829	1,853	964	32	146	786	21·44	231	8	26	197
Nylstroom	1,618	314	621	683	45	7	16	22	2·78	91	7	17	67
Pietersburg	3,583	843	1,272	1,468	357	73	130	154	9·68	46	5	9	32
Potchefstroom	7,247	1,181	2,699	3,367	165	11	35	119	2·27	74	8	12	54
Standerton	3,092	632	1,220	1,240	288	43	110	135	9·31	82	9	16	57
Vereeniging	925	177	319	429	65	11	32	22	7·02	6	2	1	3
Volksrust	5,286	684	2,362	2,240	379	51	146	182	7·16	60	4	13	43
Vryburg	1,191	212	454	525	51	7	14	30	4·28	51	9	7	35
V/d Hoven's Drift	305	33	63	209	34	1	6	27	11·14	8	...	2	6
Lydenburg	30	3	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pretoria Relief	1,367	126	494	747	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Johannesburg Relief	4,045	362	1,421	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	62,325	10,907	23,780	27,638	3,410	351	901	2,158	5·78	1,521	94	226	1,201

(Amendment to Circular 87.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts, Pretoria,
December 16, 1901.

Nursing Staff.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

1. *Hospital Matron.*—There shall be a hospital matron in each camp, who shall be a trained and certificated nurse of large experience, and have the qualification of being a good manager.

2. She shall be entitled to a salary of £12 per month, and an allowance for uniform of 17s. per month, free rations and quarters.

3. Her duties shall be to have charge of the hospital, the control of the hospital nurses, probationers, and servants, and generally to manage the hospital under the direction of the medical officer, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the camp.

4. Her staff shall consist of as many fully trained and partly trained nurses, probationers, and servants as may be required.

5. Fully trained nurses shall receive a salary of £10 per month, uniform allowance of 17s. per month, rations and quarters.

6. Uncertificated nurses shall receive £7 10s. per month, uniform allowance of 17s. per month, free quarters and rations.

7. Probationers shall receive £4 per month, free quarters, and rations with uniform supplied (to be made by themselves).

8. Probationers taken from among the refugees shall be paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day, with uniform supplied (to be made by themselves). The uniform to remain the property of the hospital. Rations same as other nurses in lieu of ordinary refugee rations.

9. *Camp Matron.*—(Circular, No. 66, is amended.)

There shall be a camp matron in each camp, who shall be a trained and certificated nurse of large experience.

The duties of the camp matron shall be to teach mothers the care of children, to inculcate by all means in her power habits of personal cleanliness and order, the airing of tents, the preparation of infants' food, such as babies' bottles, and all matters pertaining to hygiene.

She is directly responsible for the carrying out of the doctor's orders in all cases of sickness among infants or others treated by him in the tents.

She shall have control of the camp nurses and camp probationers under her, and shall see that the latter are carefully trained to assist her in her duties, such as washing, poulticing, taking temperatures, seeing that medicines are properly administered, and medical comforts properly cooked or prepared.

The camp matron shall work under the direction of the medical officer, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the camp.

10. The scale of pay and allowances for the camp matron and staff shall be the same as for the matron's department.

11. In camps of over 1,000 inhabitants, and up to 2,000 inhabitants, she shall have under her a trained nurse.

12. In camps of over 2,000 inhabitants she shall have an assistant camp matron, and one trained nurse for every 1,500 inhabitants over and above 2,000.

13. As far as possible the camp matron shall divide the camp into districts containing about 1,000 inhabitants for herself and the assistant camp matron, and about 1,500 for each of the nurses.

14. The camp matron shall herself select suitable young women, preferably over 20 years old, from among the refugees to act as probationers.

15. These probationers shall each have charge of not more than 60 or 70 tents, and must report daily to the matron or the nurse under whose direction she is placed, on the order and welfare of the occupants.

16. There should not be less than two probationers in course of training in each district; whilst there is an epidemic of measles, enteric, or other disease in camp, there should not be less than four in each district.

17. The probationers should visit each tent in their "sections" *every morning*, with a note book. They shall make a list of all cases of sickness, noting the names of the patients, and the number of the tents where they occur.

These lists should be handed to the matron or the nurse of the particular "district" by 8.30 a.m. each day, *who will pass it on to the doctor.*

18. The camp matron, or the assistant camp matron, or the nurse of the "district" shall accompany the doctor on his rounds, each probationer in her own section, directing them from tent to tent according to the list supplied to the doctor, but not entering the tent with the doctor and matron.

19. The probationer, as the doctor leaves her "section," must take his prescriptions to the dispenser, who can at once begin to make them up. She shall also make a list of all medical comforts ordered by the medical officer in the tents in her section.

20. After going round with the doctor, the matron or nurse of the district should make out a list of the more important cases which she will herself visit again in the course of the day, apportioning the others to the probationers to see, and to report on to her before 6 p.m. Where patients are ordered to hospital the matron shall report to the Superintendent, who shall arrange for the removal of same to hospital.

21. The camp matron shall draw up a list of all medical comfort cards given by the doctor from the lists supplied by the probationers. She shall distribute these cards to the nurses according to districts, who shall draw the medical comforts, and distribute them to the probationers concerned, who in turn *shall see that they are distributed to* the tents authorised to receive them.

22. Should the camp matron or one of her subordinates observe in any tent a case where clothing is needed, she should report the matter to the Superintendent, who will refer the matter to the relief matron for investigation and attention.

23. It is advisable that in every camp, especially during an epidemic, there should be a soup kitchen, from which soup can be issued under doctor's orders. This should be under the management of the camp matron, who may employ any voluntary assistance which may be forthcoming. The issue should be made by the matron or her assistant to those entitled to receive it.

24. The camp matron shall have the power to engage or dismiss the probationers belonging to her staff, notifying the Superintendent in every case.

25. If the assistant camp matron or any of the nurses under her should, in the opinion of a camp matron, be inefficient or unsuited for the post she holds, she should report to the Superintendent accordingly, who should take such steps as may be necessary to discharge, or otherwise employ, the nurses concerned, and to obtain others.

26. Probationers should have a uniform (which shall remain the property of the Department), and should make it from material selected and supplied by the camp matron. It should be different in pattern to that of the hospital or relief matron's staff.

27. The camp matron should organise a mess for the nurses of her Department.

28. The Superintendent will see that proper accommodation is provided for the camp matron and her staff, as well as for the other matrons. A cook and servant should be employed to attend to the mess and the quarters of the various matrons' staffs.

General Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria.

DEAR SIR,

HEREWITH I forward you a copy of the "General Recommendations regarding Concentration Camps in the Transvaal," which have been made to this office by the Concentration Camps Commission.

Also, "Suggestions on the Subject of Camp Matrons."

Many of these recommendations, you will note, are already in force in your camp, and are included in circulars already issued. You are, nevertheless, to take special note of these recommendations, and to give effect to them wherever possible.

Yours, &c.,

General Superintendent.

The Superintendent.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS COMMISSION.

General Recommendations regarding the Concentration Camps in the Transvaal.

1. That now, and throughout the hot season, a ration of vegetables, or, failing these, of lime juice, should be added once a week a least to the existing rations, and that jam should be added to the medical comforts, and liberally issued under doctor's orders.

2. That in April a ration of some kind of fat, such as dripping or lard, should be substituted for the summer ration of vegetables. We believe that about a quarter of a pound of dripping or lard per head per week, might be enough.

3. The supply of fresh meat should be carefully watched, and arrangements made that in the event of any failure the provision of "cold storage" meat could at once be secured. If this is impossible, the camp should be removed to a place where the difficulty does not exist.

At Mafeking, Johannesburg, and Irene, the camps have been for some time without fresh meat. At Johannesburg we were informed yesterday by the Superintendent that scurvy had appeared.

"Bully beef" is entirely unsuitable food for children. They will be unable to withstand the attacks of disease if so fed, and the death-rate will in consequence inevitably be high. The supply of fresh meat is next only in importance to the supply of pure water in the case of camps composed of children and women weakened by a series of disastrous epidemics.

4. That boilers sufficient to boil all drinking water should be supplied to all camps as quickly as possible. As all cannot be served at once, preference should be given to those camps, such as Irene, Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp, where the water supply is not satisfactory.

5. Employ a water engineer to visit the camps and help and advise the Superintendent how to make the best use of their water supply, as for instance at Balmoral, Vereeniging, Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp.

6. That public bake-ovens be provided in all camps, the firing to be provided by the Administration, preference to be given to those camps where the fuel is scanty, as at Vryburg, or where proper wood for firing bake-ovens is not easily obtainable.

7. Instruct every Superintendent not to issue so small a ration of fuel as 1 lb. per head per day, this now being done at Vryburg.

8. That every camp should be provided with proper apparatus for boiling and disinfecting enteric sheets.

9. That a ration of milk ready mixed with water, 1 bottle at least per day, should be issued to every child up to five years. We have found this in some camps and consider it should be made a universal practice.

10. All Superintendents should have strongly represented to them the great importance from the point of view of health of reducing to the smallest possible minimum the number of people sleeping on the ground. They should urge and encourage the making of cheap bedsteads in camp, and where no local material is available the Government of the Transvaal should provide wood or other material to enable the people to make bedsteads for their children and themselves.

11. That the rule requiring compulsory removal of cases of illness to the Hospital by the Doctors' orders should be more strictly enforced and Superintendents and Doctors communicated with on this matter.

12. That a " Reserve Staff " of Doctors and Nurses should be provided to be sent on an emergency as an additional Staff to any camp suffering from an outbreak of illness.

13. That the sale of " Dutch Medicines " in camp should be not only discouraged but definitely prohibited, as is the case in the Orange River Colony.

14. That the work of the Camp Matron and her Assistants should be organised on the lines of the " Suggestions for Camp Matrons " drawn up by the Commission.

15. That a sufficient supply of Transport animals should be maintained in each camp to meet fully the requirements in respect of sanitation and water supply.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS COMMISSION.

Suggestions on the subject of Camp Matrons.

A Camp Matron's chief duty is to see that no illness, distress, or special poverty escapes notice in the tents.

To make her work effective it should be systematically organised on some such lines as the following:—

She must have the aid of Assistants from among the Refugees, preferably young women over 20. Either a badge, or simple cotton uniform should be *lent* them.

These Probationers should each have charge of a section of the camp, not exceeding 60 or 70 tents each, on the order and welfare of the occupants of which they must report daily to the Matron.

Each Probationer must visit her tents daily, with a note book, before 8.30 a.m., at which hour all the Probationers should report to the Matron any cases of sickness they have found.

The Matron should accompany the Doctor in his rounds, each Probationer in her own section directing them from tent to tent, but not entering the tents with the Doctor and Matron.

The Matron must note the Doctor's instructions as to the medicines, treatment and feeding of each patient. The Probationer, as the Doctor leaves her section, must take his prescriptions to the dispenser, who can at once begin making them up.

The Matron using the help of the Probationers under her is responsible for the carrying out of the Doctor's instructions as regards washing, poulticing, taking temperature, seeing that medicines and medical comforts are properly administered. She must also look after the cleanliness and airing of the tents, the preparation of infants' food, and the cleanliness of utensils, &c., such as babies' baths. After going round with the Doctor she should make out a list of the more serious cases, which she will herself visit again in the course of the day; apportioning the other cases to the Probationers to see, and report to her before (p.m.). When patients are ordered to Hospital she should supervise their proper removal.

Certain afternoons should be devoted to another important part of her work, viz.:—investigating of destitution; and on a certain day she should distribute material for clothing, the list of applicants and goods required having been submitted previously to, and approved by, the Superintendent.

Where there is little sickness she should visit the whole camp in rotation; advising mothers on questions of ventilation, cleanliness and care of children.

The Camp Matron should not prescribe medicines, but she might have in her own quarter for use in case of emergency, such remedies as:—

1 bottle Castor Oil.
1 bottle Boracic Lotion.
6 tins Ideal Milk.
2 Candles.
1 Vaseline.
1 bottle Olive Oil.
1 Arrowroot.
4 oz. Brandy.
½ lb. Tea.
Linseed.
Mustard.

She should account to the Doctor for these before drawing a fresh supply.

The Camp Matron should also supervise the soup kitchen, with a capable woman under her to do the cooking, out of the camp.

It is obvious that to perform such duties the Matron must devote her whole time to the work, should have had some previous experience in nursing, should be an educated, practical woman, and one who will not be easily imposed upon, or be subject to petty influences in the camp.

It is essential that she should have proper quarters, rations and salary; it would probably be convenient for her to mess with the Hospital Sisters.

In camps where there are more than two Doctors the Matron would require an Assistant Matron.

While all officials are subordinate to the Superintendent, the Camp Matron would take her orders from the Principal Medical Officer, as her immediate official superior.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 20, M.S. 2.—I have informed Goold-Adams that Lewis Mansergh has been offered the appointment of General Superintendent of Burgher Camps in Cape Colony, and Mansergh is now in direct communication with Goold-Adams. I think that Mansergh should receive a formal appointment of some kind from you.

Enclosure 3 in No. 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

December 23. No. 104. Your telegram, M.S. 2, of 20th December, I will send formal appointment. Meanwhile Mansergh will, of course, take his direct instructions from Goold-Adams, as the Camp will be for all Orange River Colony people. Please tell Mansergh that I am exceedingly glad to have his help.

Enclosure 4 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, CAPE TOWN, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(M.S. Circular.)

MY LORD, Government House, Cape Town, December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter I addressed to the President of the "Burgher Camps Female Employment Committee."

I have, &c.,
WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable
The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MADAM, December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that after consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the High Commissioner, it has been decided to appoint a committee of ladies to enquire into the qualification and character of applicants for employment as matrons, nurses and female assistants in the Burgher camps in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

The committee have been constituted as follows :—

President—The Honourable Lady Hely-Hutchinson.
Members—Mrs. King Lewis (Convener),
Mrs. Thomson,
Mrs. Walter Braithwaite,
Mrs. Noble,
Dr. Jane Waterston,
Mrs. E. B. Fuller, of Church Square, and
Miss Demon, Principal of the Victoria Nurses Home have consented to act as referees.

The Committee will, if necessary, appoint a Secretary.

The ordinary meetings of the Committee will be on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.30 a.m.

The Office of the Committee (by the kind consent of Dr. Fuller) will be at Cotswold Chambers, Church Square.

The Committee will be called the "Burgher Camps Female Employment Committee."

I have, &c.,
WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

The Honourable Lady Hely-Hutchinson.

Enclosure 5 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 19. No. 2. All arrangements have been made for Medical Board in *re* Merebank, and for taking evidence as to healthiness or otherwise of site. Please say whether I shall report matter to Secretary of State, or whether you will.

Enclosure 6 in No. 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 20. Number 41. Referring to your telegram of 19th December, No. 2, I will report to Secretary of State. Doubtless Board will consider whether supposing portion of Merebank is unhealthy there may not be other portions which may be safely maintained.

Enclosure 7 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, NATAL, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, December 21, 1901.

MY LORD,

IN reference to the advice given by the Medical Officer in charge of the Johannesburg Refugee Camp as to the desirability of having a steam disinfector for disinfecting mattresses, pillows, clothing, and other things that would be destroyed by boiling, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, if Merebank be retained as a camp for ten thousand inmates, I have arranged with the Natal Health Officer to lend me a disinfector to be fixed there, thus avoiding any expense on the first outlay beyond that of fixing.

I have, &c.,
HENRY MCCALLUM.

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable,
The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Johannesburg.

Enclosure 8 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER. Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 26. No. 1.—Medical Board on Merebank have sent me their report gist of which is that although site not an ideal one as regards elevation, drainage, etc., they do not recommend removal of camp for sundry reasons specified. That no better site can be found along coast with suitable water. That part of camp is built upon swamp, but considering area available extreme western end where is largest amount subsoil water not to be built upon and vacated as soon as other accommodation ready. That no danger to be apprehended of malaria or severe outbreak of infectious disease. That after full enquiry have come to conclusion that statements made by Ladies' Commission are rather highly coloured. That there had been very heavy rain for the two days prior to visit of the Board.

Enclosure 9 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, December 27, 1901.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward herewith proceedings of the Medical Board appointed to enquire, and report, into the statements of the Ladies' Commission on the matter of the site of Merebank Camp.

2. From these proceedings you will observe that it is quite unnecessary to abandon Merebank Camp, as was suggested by the Commission. I am, however, issuing instructions to Sir Thomas Murray to give effect to the recommendations of the

Board, namely, that the western portion of the camp, on both sides of the centre vlei, now occupied with tents, shall not be built upon, and that the inmates of the present tents shall be transferred to the new encampment at St. Jacob's Siding as soon as the necessary sanitary accommodation can be erected.

3. Under these arrangements, I also propose that the numbers at Merebank itself shall be restricted to about 7,500. Upon receipt of your approval, by telegram, I will give directions that the works, which have been temporarily suspended, be again pushed ahead.

I have, &c.,
HENRY MCCALLUM.

The Right Honourable
The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Johannesburg.

Proceedings of a Board assembled at Merebank Burgher Camp on the 21st of December, 1901, by order of His Excellency the Governor of Natal, for the purpose of reporting on the site of the Burgher Camp at Merebank.

President:—Surgeon-General Clery, C.B., P.M.O., Natal.

Members:—Colonel McCormack,, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Durban; Mr. Ernest Hill, Health Officer of Colony of Natal,

In attendance.

The Board having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to examine the site and take evidence, which is herewith attached.

The Board is of opinion that the site is by no means an ideal site, and has imperfection as regards elevation, drainage, &c., but do not recommend that the camp should be removed, as the Board is confident that it is the best obtainable, for the following reasons:—

1. It is necessary that any camp should be on a railway line.

2. Purely sanitary arrangements as to site have to be held subservient to military exigencies. The latter do not permit the camps being located in the uplands, as military and civil traffic arrangements make it essential that the main line should not be further congested.

3. The water supply being drawn from the Durban main, and originating a long distance away, is abundant and wholesome. The Board regards the water supply as of paramount importance in any camp, and it is not possible to secure, for so large a number of people, an adequate and wholesome supply elsewhere on the coast line. The soil is of the same character all along the coast, and no better site can be found, certainly none where suitable water is available; the Board is, however, of opinion that the western end of the north side, and the extreme western end of the south side, now covered with tents, and where there is the greatest amount of soil water, should not be built upon, but vacated as soon as convenient, and the inmates transferred to the south side of the vlei.

The Board considers the ridge running from Merebank to Jacobs Siding—south of the vlei—to be suitable camping ground, and is of opinion that in the winter season the climate and general conditions will be satisfactory for the purpose, while even in the hot season the temperature is greatly modified by the breeze constantly passing over the ground in one or other direction.

With more careful administration and more adequate medical and sanitary supervision, the Board sees no more reason to fear a severe outbreak of infectious disease here than elsewhere in Natal, under the same circumstances.

The Board, having made a careful examination of the ground at Merebank and the immediate neighbourhood, after full enquiry, have come to the conclusion that the statements made by the Ladies' Commission are rather highly coloured. There had been very heavy rain for two days preceding the visit, when the Board found that the camp is situated on a sandy soil which varies in constitution, part being black, from an admixture of other matter, part being pure yellow sand. The latter was scarcely damp at two feet depth, the former was certainly saturated with water, and the deeper the digging the wetter the soil.

No part of the camp is built on swamp: the swamp, or vlei, is situated between two slight ridges, and is the natural drainage of the area. The ground on which the camp is laid out is in no part less than 50 feet above the vlei. The western vlei drains slowly towards the Umlaas River, and does not flow towards the camp.

The actual presence of this water in a malarial district would be detrimental, but all evidence shows that malaria does not exist, and the Board therefore thinks that no danger is to be apprehended.

President:—
J. A. Clery,
Surgeon-General,
Natal.

Members:—
R. McCormack,
Colonel,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Ernest Hill,
Health Officer for the Colony of Natal.

Evidence of Dr. Addison, District Surgeon, Umlazi.

Dr. William Henry Addison states:—I have been District Surgeon of Umlazi Division since 1883. In the neighbourhood of Merebank Camp there has been up to now no resident population. This is simply due to the fact that the owner has not disposed of the ground, which is a portion of his farm. It is not due to the nature of the ground, although people, naturally, would not actually build on the swampy portion. The people living in the district are healthy, and special diseases are no more prevalent here than on the rest of the coast, but dysentery is endemic throughout the coast line, and dengue is common at certain seasons. I do not regard Merebank as more unhealthy than any other part of the coast. Measles, whooping-cough, and penephegus contagiosus have prevailed in Durban since the commencement of the war, and this I attribute to the influx from the Transvaal, and the overcrowding resulting in Durban town.

There is no malaria in Natal. The vlei between the two camps is always swampy, but this is an exceptionally wet season. There is no backflow from the harbour to the vlei, but the water in the swamp may be slightly brackish. The hot weather in Durban lasts from October to April. The mortality among children in Durban I consider to be always high, chiefly due to diseases of the alimentary canal. From Dutch women patients I have heard reports that there is a good deal of sickness in the camp, particularly whooping-cough, measles, and diarrhœa.

Taking into consideration the water supply, I am of opinion that a better site could not be found. My reason is that the population cannot contaminate their water supply, which they certainly would if it was derived from their immediate neighbourhood. Isipingo would be much more unhealthy. The ground is lower, and there is no water supply.

I do not think that there is anything in the nature of the soil to make it unsuitable for a camp; the water soaks into the ground of the hills and does not swamp the ground itself on which the camp stands.

W. H. Addison, M.R.C.S., &c.,
District Surgeon,
Umlazi Division,
Natal.

EVIDENCE of Mr. ALFRED D. MILLAR.

Mr. Alfred Duchesne Millar states:

I was born in Durban, and have known the neighbourhood over 40 years, and represented the estate on which the camp is built for 15 years. The estate is known as Clairmont situated between the Bay and the Umlaas River, about 4 miles. There are few inhabitants because the owner would not sell or lease his land. The proprietor of the brickfields adjoining the encampment (Mr. Brangham) has leased the ground for some years, recently brought his family from Durban for a change after illness, because he considered it more healthy than Durban, and the children were never better than when residing here. Two years ago the vlei was quite dry, but it is generally damp and marshy, in the middle; this, however, is an exceptionally wet year. In the rainy season there is always two or three feet of water in the vlei. I have never known any illness to result from the damp soil, and I don't consider the swamps in this district unhealthy; I am frequently wading in the swamps for sport, but have never suffered from Malaria nor known anybody else to. I could easily have let the ground if I had wished, and have had applications from people with a view to erecting dwellings. I could easily obtain £150 an acre for land occupied by the camp for residential purposes, but I have no wish to dispose of the property.

The soil on which the camp stands is of sand several feet deep, and clay follows on the lower ground, and runs in lines chiefly on the lower ground.

On the west side the camps drain into the Umlaas river, and on the east into the Harbour. Rain falls at all seasons but more particularly in the summer. There is always a breeze blowing across the camp, owing to the formation of the country, the Bluff ridge being on the one side, and a continuation of the Berea ridge on the other, leaving an open space between the bay and the north of the Umlaas through which always a current of air passes one way or the other. I know of no other as suitable a site for such a camp in the vicinity of Durban.

Dated at Merebank, Natal, on Saturday, 21st December, 1901.

ALFRED D. MILLAR.

Commandant's Office, Durban.

About the latter end of August I received instructions from General Officer Commanding, Natal, to look for a suitable site for 4,000* or 5,000 Boer refugees, whom it was proposed to send down from the Transvaal. The South Coast line and within reach of Durban were pointed out as desirable. I concluded that the following points must be considered:—Water supply; airy situation; near railway and road; not near town, villages, or inhabited houses; dry soil, and on sufficient slope to ensure draining without unnecessary cost. I found on enquiry that none of the rivers between Durban and Port Shepstone, except the Umlaas and Umkomaas were considered to be good drinking water, while the supply in most cases was variable and uncertain. Even the Umkomaas by some is not considered safe at certain times. Umkomaas is two hours by train from Durban, from which everything would have to be brought. Great expense and labour and time would have had to be expended there in forming a camp, water would have have had to be pumped some distance, even then unfiltered, and bush would have had to be cleared; the camp would have been on high ground, exposed to wind and weather. I considered the choice was thus limited to the neighbourhood of Clairmont and Merebank. Here, owing to the proximity of the Durban Corporation water main, which they allowed us to tap, a constant and unlimited supply of filtered water could be laid on anywhere. It was within easy reach of Durban, and all supplies close to rail and road, and within reach of military supervision, under whose charge at that time it was proposed the camp should be. Although partially sheltered by the ridges on either side, there is continual breeze even on the hottest days. The soil is light and porous. The higher ground could not be camped on because of the bush, but there is a continual fall of ground to the centre of the valley, which drains away in both directions.

The site of the present camp was approved not only by medical officers but by those who had known the neighbourhood, and been over the ground for years.

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* Probably to be increased to 10,000.

The sites for a permanent camp of this kind are very limited, and I consider the present one the best selection that could have been made, taking into account the different points that have to be considered.

W. H. S. O'NEILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commandant.

Durban, December 21st, 1901.

Dr. G. L. Bonnar states:

I am medical officer of Isipingo, Indian circle, which includes Merebank neighbourhood; my hospital is about ½ mile from Merebank camp. I have had this for 16 years, and am thoroughly acquainted with the locality. It is not a place which I should choose for a residence because of the dense mists prevalent in the winter. I could not say that it would be an ideal spot, but in my 16 years I have never known of a single case of malaria contracted in the District. In the winter the mist might have a bad effect on children with bronchial catarrh. I have thought over the matter a good deal, and I cannot suggest a better place for a large camp, considering the good water supply available there.

I consider the stretch, from Caliamont [? Claremont] to Isipingo, embracing this area has, though sparsely inhabited by white people, required extremely [? little] medical attendance in the last sixteen years, during which time I have been practically the only local doctor.

If you dig anywhere in the neighbourhood you will come to water in two or three feet, except where the soil is chiefly sandy, in the rainy season.

G. L. BONNAR,
M.D., C.M., &c.

December 23, 1901.

Sir THOMAS K. MURRAY:—In Merebank there are 5,365 persons, being—

Men, over 16 years	216
Boys, 12 to 16 years	367
Women	2,230
Children	2,552

(in Howick Camp 3,300), (in Maritzburg 2,500).

The intention was to accommodate 2,000 at Merebank. The objection to Mooi River and Howick for further accommodation is the difficulty of providing water without large expenditure of money and time in constructing dams and erecting machinery. It is considered essential not only for military reasons but on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies for the camp, to place the people off the main line of railway, as far as possible. I know of no other site suitable with adequate supply of good water on either the North or South Coast lines.

The deaths in Merebank Camp total:—

September	6
October	49
November	42
December, to 20th	70
	167

The inmates arrived at the camp before proper sanitary and other arrangements were complete, because the Military Authorities urged it; presumably because the conditions there were worse.

It is intended to keep the four camps separate, so that there will be no danger of spread of epidemic disease.

The drainage and other sanitary improvements are being proceeded with and will be pressed on, and as soon as all the workmen's quarters, building material, &c., are removed, I think it will be a very nice camp, especially in the coming winter months, when the climate will be perfection.

THOS. K. MURRAY.

December 23, 1901.

DEAR SIR, Durban, December 23, 1901.

You have asked my opinion as to Merebank Camp.

I may inform you that I was one of those who recommended the site to Colonel O'Neil, and I did so for the following reasons.

Merebank being in close proximity to the main-pipe line of the Durban water supply, would enable the camp to be supplied with pure river water that has passed the most modern filter beds, and which is taken from the river 14 miles from the coast. To my mind good water is one of the first matters to be considered in selecting a camp site.

There is no other spot than Merebank or Jacobs that I would recommend, as far as water is concerned, that would be handy to the railway line, on either North or South Coast Railways, nearer than the Tongaat River, which is distant about 28 miles from Durban on the North Coast line.

As regards healthiness of the site. You will have noticed that the camp is on the watershed of the country in that locality; half of the flow runs to the Umlaas River, while the remainder finds its way into the Bay of Natal.

There is marshy ground near the camp, but so there is on three sides of Durban.

I enclose a plan, with marshy ground marked, which will show that Durban is as close to a marsh as Merebank.

Malaria is what would be feared from living near marshy ground, but although Mr. Lamport and others have lived for about thirty years at or near Merebank, I have never heard of them having suffered from malaria.

The land could be better drained than it is, and this could easily be done at no great cost.

Merebank has one point in its favour, it is open to winds from both east and west, and with good sanitary arrangements would, in my opinion, continue to be a healthy spot.

On the main railway line there is only one spot available for a camp this side of Pietermaritzburg, and that is near Pinetown, and then only for a limited number.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST L. ACUTT.

General Clery,
Principal Medical Officer,
Natal.

Dr. Hardy states:—I have been in medical charge since November 1. The sick rate has not been, I think, high under the circumstances. I think that some parts of the camp site are too damp, but not all; the drainage will improve it, but I do not think that it will render all parts suitable. In No. 9, people complain that the floors are wet, and I think that all this part is wet. There are no diseases in camp that I would ascribe to the heat or the dampness of soil. I know of no cases of malaria arising here, and there is no acute rheumatism. There are 14 cases of enteric in hospital, some of which originated here, these I do not ascribe to local conditions.

We have cases of measles and whooping cough, and six cases of diphtheria, of which one died.

The general health is good in the camp.

L. E. HARDY,
In medical charge.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. A. Head states:—I am District Engineer, Public Works Department, Durban, and have been carrying out all the works of erection of the camp from the commencement. I consider the site suitable. No doubt it has disadvantages in being near marshy ground, but it remains to be proved whether this is unhealthy or not. A considerable amount of draining has been done in connection with the site, and, when the scheme is completed, I consider it will make the camping ground all that can be desired. To drain the marsh would entail considerable expense, and it is a question whether it would be advisable to carry this work out while the camp is being inhabited, because I think that disturbing the vegetation would be objectionable, giving rise to smell, and might be a source of disease. I think the drainage would be ineffectual for some time. The camp is situated on a watershed, from which, on Durban side, the drainage runs towards Bay, on the west towards the Umlaas, away from the camp.

I consider the houses are sufficiently elevated to enable the site to be thoroughly drained.

A. HEAD,
Acting District Engineer,
Public Works Department.

December 23, 1901.

In the most congested portion of the camp, viz., blocks 7 and 8, which occupies eleven acres, there is provision for about 3,000 persons. A. H.

Mr. P. N. Snyman:—I arrived here from Belfast Camp a month ago, after six months; I like this better, and I think it healthier. I have a family here; they were sick on leaving Belfast, and the change has done them all the good in the world. They are a wife and four children; they had enteric at Belfast. It is a bit warm here, but we always have the breeze, and I like it. I think it a very good place for a camp, and the children are healthier than in Middelburg and Belfast, in both of which I have been. Belfast is my district. I think the health here is quite as good as in houses in Lydenburg district.

Mr. C. D. Wensel:—I came from Heidelburg, and have a wife and five children; they are quite well. We have been here over one month; family two months. The health is better here than at Heidelburg. The people do not complain about the camp itself.

December 23, 1901.

Through the interpretation of Mr. Bousfield, Mrs. Jacoba V. Gronening states:—I came from Standerton. For myself, I prefer the Standerton climate. I have two daughters here; both have been unwell here. I have been in camp since September 16th, having been at Standerton since June 3rd. For women and children I think Standerton healthier, because higher. I think they would all prefer some other camp, the main point being the wish to get away from the sea. The Transvaal people are not accustomed to it.

Mrs. Anna Klopper:—I came from Krugersdorp in September. I have two children of my own, and two of my mother's. There was more sickness among children in Krugersdorp.

Mrs. Ester Fritz:—I came from Krugersdorp in September. I have three children; they were ill then and have been sick since being here. I would rather go back to Krugersdorp, because people die here from enteric fever, and it is very wet, and my tent is damp.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. J. H. Corbett states:—I am Organising Inspector of Schools under the Transvaal Education Department. I have lived five and a half years in South Africa, can speak Dutch, and have a fairly good knowledge of Dutch character and customs. For the past nine months I have been continuously engaged in organising schools in the refugee camps and in the towns of the south-eastern districts of the Transvaal.

I consider Merebank compares favourably with any camp that I have visited. The site of the camp is more spacious than either Volksrust, Standerton, Heidelburg, or Johannesburg, and, consequently, there is no squeezing together of the refugee habitations. The proportion of permanent buildings is far greater in this camp. The water supply is the best I have seen. The sandy soil is preferable to the clay uplands of Volksrust and Standerton.

The hot sun is generally tempered by the sea breeze.

The ample local supply of firewood is in great contrast to the scarcity of fuel up-country.

I have seen in the Heidelburg and Volksrust camps letters from refugees in Merebank. These letters spoke in praise of this camp, more especially in reference to the better quality of the meat, the cheapness of vegetables, and the pleasures of sea-bathing.

Educational matters in this camp are not so well forward as in the Transvaal; nor is this to be expected, since the Transvaal Educational Department have only taken over the work in the Natal camps since November.

I found two schools running here on my arrival on 13th December. One had 207 pupils, the other 187. I have estimated for 700 children in January, and the Public Works Department of Natal have been requisitioned for 1,500 seats, to be all ready by February next.

The pay-sheet for January will contain the names of 20 teachers, half of whom will shortly arrive from England. The others are already engaged in this camp.

An excellent new school building, 112 feet by 25 feet, is just complete. Two other wood and iron buildings, 45 feet by 22 feet, have been some time in use.

All three buildings are excellently lighted and ventilated, and provided with verandahs (stoeps) usable as class-rooms.

J. H. Corbett, B.A.,
Organising Inspector of Schools.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. H. N. Bousfield states:

I am Commandant of Merebank camp. I consider the site fairly good; parts, no doubt, are damp, but it is being drained. It is certainly drier than when first opened and I think it could be improved by better drainage. I have heard of no cases of malarial fever, nor rheumatism arising in the camp. I think it considerably cooler here than Durban, owing to the constant breeze. The houses are good, the tents most unsatisfactory for this camp. The coolest blocks are on the North side of the vlei, where there is no interruption to the breeze. I have enjoyed good health since com-

ing here. The Western end of the south camp is certainly damp for about 100 feet, it will not be built on.

H. N. BOUSFIELD,
Superintendent.

December 23, 1901.

Further, should the drainage not prove successful in the front portion of Blocks 7 and 8, then it might be desirable to remove the front row of rooms.

It is under consideration to supply mealie meal to the inmates of the camp as an extra ration. Fresh milk is also being arranged to be supplied to the hospital, and unsweetened tin milk to children under five in place of sweetened.

H. B.

Rev. T. H. Enslin states:

I have not come forward with the object of complaining. I would first mention the situation itself; the place is too damp and swampy altogether; the temperature of Natal is tremendous. It is not only my opinion, but what I have seen going from tent to tent. Several of the tar canvas for floors has become quite rotten after six weeks use. I go into Durban. I would not say that Merebank is hotter than Durban, but I don't think it cooler; we can never stay indoors at noon. There has been much sickness. I have never been in other camps, but I know there is more sickness in other camps from what people tell me. The people here complain of the damp. They have not told me that they dislike this more than other camps, but I cannot give a definite opinion on this. My own children are in Merebank camp, they are healthy. The principal sickness is enteric fever, measles, and whooping cough. There is no fresh milk, this makes the children ill. In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony they are accustomed to mealies, but they don't get it here.

The ventilation in the canvas houses is not good.

T. H. ENSLIN.

December 23, 1901.

Enclosure 10 in No. 15.

MILITARY, Calcutta, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 28. Your telegram December 17. 500 Indian tents, privates, British regiments, promised to be delivered for shipment end of January; 700 more by end of February, after that 200 weekly provided they are ordered by end of this month.

Enclosure 11 in No. 15.

Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria, December 24, 1901.

To PRIVATE SECRETARY, H.E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

HEREWITH copy of Burgher Camps financial return for the month of October.

WESTON PETERS, Major,
Assistant to Military Governor.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—REPORT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

SIR, New Law Courts, Pretoria, December 21, 1901.

I HAVE to hand you herewith:—

(1) Statement of receipts and expenditure. (B.)
(2) Statement of Expenditure for October. (A.)
(3) Comparative statement shewing monthly expenditure from July, 1901. (C.)
(4) Statement of receipts and expenditure for Native Refugee Department to October 31. (E.)
(5) Statement of the expenditure returned by Native Refugee Department for October. (F.)

Re Statement "C."

It will be noticed that the cost of rations per head is increasing month by month; this is chiefly accounted for by the purchase of tinned meat to supplement the supply of fresh meat from captured stock, which has hitherto been supplied free.

This supply has now been practically discontinued, and arrangements have been made with the Cold Storage Company for the supply of fresh meat at all camps, which will materially increase the cost of rations for the future.

I have, &c.,
FRED. LANCE,
Financial Controller.

General Sir J. G. Maxwell,
Military Governor, Pretoria.

SCHEDULE "B" TO FINANCIAL CONTROLLER'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1901.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from Treasury to 30th September.	234,505	10	5
Amount received from Treasury during October.	30,787	18	1
Amount received from sale of skins.	1,131	4	10
	£266,424	13	4
Amount due to A. S. C.	27,307	3	7
Amount due to Paymaster, Cape Town.	8,636	19	11
Amount due to Army Medical Stores.	122	1	3
Amount due to Ordnance Department.	6,713	0	6
Amount due to Paymaster, Natal	11	5	0
Amount due to Paymaster, Mafeking.	14	19	10
Amount due to Paymaster, Pretoria.	1,500	16	3
Amount due to I. M. Railways ...	13,230	3	1
Amount due to N. G. Railways...	2,294	2	7
Amount due to Printing Works...	674	1	1
Amount due to Sundry Creditors	89,051	18	8
	£149,556	11	9
	£415,981	5	1

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount expended to 30th September.	260,103	0	10
Amount recovered from Burgher Relief.	241	4	7
Amount recovered from Insurance	0	6	0
	£259,861	10	3
Expenditure as per Schedule A...	52,494	9	6
Advances to Native Refugee Department as per their Schedule	11,481	9	4
Sundry debits not yet responded to.	28	17	0
	£11,510	6	4
Assets.			
Equipment...	8,077	16	11
Buildings	6,710	15	10
Live Stock	42	0	0
Ordnance Stores	6,947	14	1
Sundry Debtors	774	4	11
Stores	66,292	18	5
Cash	3,269	8	10
	£92,114	19	0
	£415,981	5	1

FRED. LANCE,
Financial Controller.

Pretoria,
December 19, 1901.

A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

—	Stores Issued.	Medical Comforts.	Clothing, &c.	Wages Refugees.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.	Total.	Number of Rations.	
								Adults.	Children.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1. Barberton Camp... ...	719 19 4	102 13 6	30 8 10	216 7 3	102 18 9	155 17 6	1,328 5 2	34,415	26,801
2. Balmoral Camp	767 14 7	349 14 10	1 4 6	348 0 8	29 9 6	164 13 4	1,660 17 5	35,991	31,199
3. Belfast Camp	579 11 11	129 1 5	52 5 0	225 12 6	20 3 9	223 10 1	1,230 4 8	31,210	21,504
4. Heidelburg Camp ...	922 13 4	190 0 3	104 7 4	325 2 0	124 3 3	238 2 6	1,904 8 8	45,841	34,379
5. Irene Camp	1,927 16 9	268 16 10	6 3 7	445 6 9	45 3 6	335 8 3	3,028 15 8	66,767	47,516
6. Johannesburg Town ...	1,382 1 11	122 0 7	—	92 17 6	207 1 4	253 6 0	2,057 7 4	61,215	77,686
7. Johannesburg Camp ...	1,477 6 10	109 16 4	160 5 8	275 14 0	207 1 5	201 7 2	2,431 11 5	57,760	42,732
8. Klerksdorp Camp ...	1,412 15 8	207 4 2	—	402 13 2	36 19 6	290 19 4	2,350 11 10	65,821	64,351
9. Krugersdorp Camp ...	2,093 16 1	226 3 2	—	539 13 3	236 4 0	250 15 4	3,346 11 10	102,514	85,645
10. Middelburg Camp ...	2,677 2 6	323 11 9	823 4 7	918 5 3	26 15 3	419 10 2	5,188 9 6	111,804	81,256
11. Mafeking Camp... ...	3,553 2 3	361 16 0	292 17 9	295 14 3	613 9 8	433 15 0	5,550 14 11	238,511	—
12. Nylstroom Camp ...	662 2 5	96 7 7	—	236 4 0	4 4 0	215 16 0	1,214 14 0	29,456	22,883
13. Pietersburg Camp ...	1,576 12 8	122 15 5	11 0 6	414 0 0	248 4 1	222 1 10	2,594 14 6	77,425	51,458
14. Potchefstroom Camp ...	3,278 9 7	177 15 9	1,023 18 8	721 2 3	177 19 10	338 14 10	5,718 0 11	148,078	129,507
15. Standerton Camp ...	1,436 19 2	432 5 1	—	642 17 9	93 2 3	267 10 2	2,872 14 5	52,868	35,240
16. Vereeniging Camp ...	242 17 8	68 10 11	—	174 5 4	11 14 6	228 14 4	726 2 9	19,356	15,617
17. Volksrust Camp... ...	1,822 13 5	318 4 1	—	308 12 10	63 1 0	233 13 6	2,746 4 10	93,373	68,576
18. Relief Committee, Pretoria.	864 5 1	36 10 5	8 16 0	67 11 9	90 18 9	141 19 10	1,210 1 10	32,859	37,680

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901—*continued.*

	Stores Issued.	Medical Comforts.	Clothing, &c.	Wages Refugees.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.	Total.	Number of Rations.	
								Adults.	Children.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
19. Head Office, Pretoria ...	—	—	—	43 11 6	207 1 9	628 2 8	878 15 11	—	—
20. Railage on Stores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,732 10 1	—	—
21. Stationery Account ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 2	—	—
22. Travelling—Refugees ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 3	—	—
23. Railway Fares—Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,707 0 5	—	—
24. Depreciation and Loss ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 10 0	—	—
25. Shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 12 1	—	—
Totals ...	27,398 1 2	3,643 8 1	2,514 12 5	6,693 12 0	2,545 16 1	5,243 17 10	51,712 7 7	1,305,264	874,030
26. Medical Attendance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 10 0	—	—
27. Imperial Relief, Johannesburg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 0 4	—	—
28. Vryburg	—	4 18 9	34 13 11	115 8 2	116 2 0	164 16 6	435 19 4	—	—
29. Waterval North	0 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	70	35
30. Vryheid	33 17 1	3 1 9	—	—	—	—	36 18 10	3,624	1,155
31. Lydenburg Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 18 6	—	—
32. Utrecht Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 6 9	—	—
33. Zeerust Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 2 4	—	—
34. Boxburg Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 12 6	—	—
Totals ...	27,432 11 7	3,651 8 7	2,549 6 4	6,809 0 2	2,661 18 1	5,408 14 4	52,494 9 6	1,308,958	875,220

C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

——	July.	August.	September.	October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stores Issued...	16,635 7 10	16,032 6 0	17,768 16 1	27,398 1 2
Medical Comforts	1,505 18 4	2,688 4 0	2,942 16 9	3,643 8 1
Clothing, &c., distributed	1,127 19 7	2,324 13 7	3,758 13 11	2,514 12 5
Wages, Refugees and Natives ...	4,556 8 6	5,291 16 11	5,443 7 8	6,693 12 0
Other Charges	1,916 16 11	1,964 18 6	3,515 9 9	2,545 16 1
Staff Pay	3,590 0 7	3,936 1 11	4,351 19 3	5,243 17 10
Railage of Stores	4,413 1 3	4,087 6 2	4,902 0 10	1,732 10 1
Stationery Account	78 5 6	91 18 10	23 5 0	2 5 2
Travelling, Refugees	—	—	—	23 2 3
Railway Fares, Refugees	198 1 0	281 2 2	1,351 7 9	1,707 0 5
Depreciation and Loss	—	—	—	72 10 0
Stores Lost in Transit	177 18 10	158 4 10	64 9 8	135 12 1
Total, Burgher Camps ...	34,199 18 4	36,856 12 11	44,122 6 8	51,712 7 7
Medical Attendance...	—	—	—	54 10 0
Other Centres	531 6 9	1,249 13 3	535 8 10	727 11 11
Mafeking	5,001 16 1	4,919 18 3	3,422 15 3	—
To June, 1901, £129,809. 17*s* 5*d*.	39,733 1 2	43,026 4 5	48,080 10 9	52,494 9 6
				313,144 3 3
			Less Amounts Recovered...	788 3 6
				312,355 19 9

RATIONS ISSUED.

July	1,932,189,	costing	4·24*d*. per ration.
August	1,881,692	„	4·70*d*. „
September ...	1,940,779	„	5·45*d*. „
October	2,179,294	„	5·70*d*. „

Pretoria, December 20, 1901.

E.

NATIVE REFUGEE CAMPS.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To amounts received from Burgher Camps Department to September 30 ...	5,481	9	4
„ amounts received from Burgher Camps Department, October 1 to 31 ...	6,000	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Receipts ...	4	10	0
„ Fuel	1	6	3
„ Stores, a/c in credit (due Sundry Creditors) ...	1,762	9	8
	£13,249	15	3

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount expended to October 31, viz. :—						
Rations... ...	3,962	15	1			
Salaries and Wages ...	5,048	8	8			
Medical Comforts... ...	106	19	11			
Miscellaneous Charges ...	178	0	0			
Sanitary charges	67	1	9			
Stationery and Printing ...	64	9	10			
Transport ...	47	15	6			
				9,475	10	9
By Assets, viz. :—						
Blankets and Clothing ...	30	1	6			
Rations on Repayment ...	13	10	0			
Equipment ...	1,368	4	1			
Seeds	200	2	6			
				1,611	18	1
By Cash :—						
Cash in Hand...				2,162	6	5
				£13,249	15	3

Expenditure as Schedules rendered to September 30, 1901	£6,490 9 3
„ „ „ October 1 to 31, 1901	2,985 1 6
	£9,475 10 9

Pretoria, December 10, 1901.

NATIVE REFUGEE CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, OCTOBER, 1901.

Name of Camp.	Total Number of Refugees.				In Government and Drawing Rations.			In Private Employment.			Rationed by Government of Payment.			Rationed Free.			Quantity of Food Issued. lbs. or bags.	Cost of Issues at 15s. per 18 lbs.	Amount recovered from Natives.	Total Cost to Government	Residing in Camp but not Rationed.		
	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Total.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.
1. Bezuidenhout	184	209	349	742	127	—	42	15	15	22	11	154	234	23	13	10	13,855	57 14 7	23 6 9	34 7 10	131	27	83
2. Boksburg	330	619	1,048	1,997	44	—	—	139	20	38	52	386	657	61	168	276	56,936	237 4 8	82 10 0	154 14 8	54	45	77
3. Springs	98	199	512	809	69	—	—	1	—	—	—	143	358	20	56	154	10,300	45 0 0	14 8 9	30 11 3	76	—	—
4. Klipriversberg	141	185	305	631	43	—	21	22	23	29	63	108	199	13	47	56	20,787	86 12 3	42 5 6	44 6 9	—	—	—
5. Klipriver	171	190	388	749	37	—	—	—	—	—	48	52	110	—	—	—	9,500	39 11 8	45 0 0	Cr. 5 8 4	123	138	278
6. Meyerton	168	220	502	890	73	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	23	2	9	26	2,930	12 4 2	3 13 0	8 11 2	137	204	453
7. Vereeniging	288	599	1,913	2,800	5	—	26	17	2	6	188	465	1,498	51	50	165	33,348	138 19 0	142 13 0	Cr. 3 14 0	27	82	218
8. Krugersdorp	422	625	1,288	2,335	190	—	—	2	10	9	198	538	1,118	32	77	161	22,680	94 10 0	40 9 7	54 0 5	7	—	—
9. Frederickstad	279	485	893	1,657	4	—	—	—	—	—	267	477	858	8	8	35	3,524	14 13 8	6 11 3	8 2 5	4	—	—
10. Koekemour	294	841	1,489	2,624	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	841	1,489	11,700	48 15 0	—	48 15 0	—	—	—
11. Klerksdorp	594	629	2,485	3,708	88	—	—	—	1	2	—	147	449	251	327	1,670	54,900	228 15 0	1 12 6	227 2 6	255	154	364
12. Bronkhorstspruit ..	302	360	864	1,526	124	—	—	—	1	—	—	95	240	28	106	244	29,178	121 11 6	39 0 0	82 11 6	150	158	380
13. Brugspruit	62	99	340	501	22	—	—	2	—	—	40	97	331	—	2	9	11,910	49 12 6	36 3 9	13 8 9	—	—	—
14. Middelburg	78	122	313	513	62	—	—	—	—	—	12	98	239	4	—	2	5,650	23 10 10	11 6 6	12 4 4	60	24	72
15. Heidelberg	733	474	759	1,966	455	—	—	103	14	43	160	290	448	30	137	245					21	44	54
16. Nigel and Floridakop...	123	250	519	892	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12,748	53 2 4	17 16 3	35 6 1	113	250	519
17. Klipportji	251	495	834	1,580	5	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—					249	495	834
18. Greylingstad	393	567	954	1,914	315	—	—	28	37	—	50	546	920	—	—	—	17,508	72 19 0	36 9 6	36 9 6	296	21	34
19. Standerton	245	674	1,156	2,075	147	—	—	6	11	3	—	5	17	56	341	599	42,312	176 6 0	41 11 6	134 14 6	36	317	537
20. Clatrand	174	323	898	1,395	28	—	—	—	—	—	60	171	529	—	—	—	15,000	62 10 0	40 0 0	22 10 0	86	152	369
Depôt	702	—	—	702	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	920	3 16 8	—	3 16 8	—	—	—
	6,032	8,165	17,809	32,006	2,597	—	89	337	136	160	1,155	3,779	8,228	826	2,182	5,141	376,186	1,567 8 10	624 17 10	951 13 4	1,825	2,111	4,272
																				Cr. 9 2 4			
																				942 11 0			

SUMMARY.

Rationed on Payment	1,155	3,779	8,228
Rationed Free...	826	2,182	5,141
Not Rationed	1,825	2,111	4,272
Total refugees living in camps	3,806	8,072	17,641
Refugees working away from Camps ...	2,226	93	168
Total Register	6,032	8,165	17,809

Men	6,032
Women	8,165
Children	17,809
Total Refugees ...	32,006

H. HUGH COWIE, Captain,
O.C. Army Labour Depôt,
Refugee Branch,
Johannesburg.

No. 16.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 25, 1902.)

High Commissioner's Office,
SIR, Johannesburg, January 4, 1902.

IN view of the many erroneous views which appear to be held in England and elsewhere on the subject of the policy being pursued in regard to the Concentration Camps, I have the honour to forward to you a copy of two circular letters from the Director of Education, which show the spirit in which it is desired that the work of instruction and conciliation shall be carried on by their means.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Office of the Director of Education for the Transvaal
and Orange River Colony, Johannesburg,
DEAR MADAM (OR SIR), December 31, 1901.

As it is unlikely that I shall have the opportunity of welcoming you personally before you begin your duties in the schools of the Concentration Camps, I wish to express in the only way open to me my appreciation of the motives which have led you to offer your services for educational work of a kind as difficult as it may be fruitful of results.

You have come to share with teachers who are largely Dutch the responsibility of educating Dutch children.

During this prolonged war almost the first common ground which we have held with those opposed to us, is the school; and in my humble opinion the reason that both races have put aside their differences, even while the struggle still continues, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of education, is that the teaching has been made non-political in character.

We use the English language in all subjects of secular instruction, because the Dutch, as well as the British Africander population, recognise that the material advancement (to name no other form of advancement) of the children in these colonies is bound up with an adequate knowledge of the English tongue.

The religious instruction of Dutch children we leave to be given in their own language lest we should produce a feeling of spiritual alienation between father and son. To my thinking, the State should not stand indifferent in matters of religion, but should give all encouragement to children to become full members of the Church to which their parents belong. In the Concentration Camps the parents are nearly all members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and use the Dutch Bible. You will see, then, that to introduce the English Bible into camp schools—unless, indeed, parents desire its use—would be to divide a house against itself.

Your success as a teacher under such novel conditions must depend largely on your willingness to learn from those who have already borne the heat and burden of the day. Amongst the teachers now in camp you will find some who are fully trained in the best methods of elementary school work, and others whose natural aptitudes are such that they have conquered the difficulties of engaging the attention of a large class of children. Others again are without training or extraordinary gifts for teaching; in such cases you should remember the spirit of devotion which must have compelled the assumption of a burden that there was no one else to carry. Seek out,

then, those who know the children of the land, and spend many of your hours out of school with them. Try to learn something of the Taal, that expressive language of the Dutch Africander population, which measures and describes everything through the experience of farm life. Offer to talk of your own home-occupations, and to read with your new comrades the works in English literature that you value most. Ask them to lead you to the tents of those among their countrymen from whom you can gain the deepest insight into the Boer character. In a word, come among your fellow workers as friends and equals, and as messengers of peace.

As regards the children themselves I have little to say to you that your own knowledge will not suggest. You will probably be struck, as I was, with their charm of manner and docility; you cannot fail to notice their perseverance and eagerness to learn. If you observe other traits less admirable, these only give scope to your powers as an educator. In cases in which you find apparent stupidity, and a depth of ignorance to which you are unaccustomed, remember that the difficulties of comprehension in a foreign tongue are very great; remember also, that many of your oldest scholars have never been within reach of a school until they were brought into these camps.

In conclusion, I would ask that, if you have any gift of writing or of sketching, you should lose no opportunity of putting on paper your impressions of camp life. All diaries, or notes of events that may seem humdrum at the time, all drawings, or hasty pictures with the brush will be welcome to me and to my colleagues. We wish to have records of a time so unlike other times, and to be able to give to those who succeed us some idea of the new birth of education in the newest of British Colonies.

Believe me, &c.,

E. B. SARGANT,

Director of Education for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Office of the Director of Education for the Transvaal
and Orange River Colony, Johannesburg,
December, 31, 1901.

DEAR MADAM (OR SIR),

YOU probably know already that the School-work in the Concentration Camps, for which you have offered your willing assistance, is growing so fast that it is no longer possible to find in the Colonies themselves an adequate supply of competent teachers.

To meet this difficulty a number of thoroughly trained teachers from the British Isles have been put at my disposal, and will shortly be landing in South Africa.

They come to you as strangers. In the short time that I have been among you I have learned sufficient of the hospitality which is characteristic of the Dutch race and of South Africa generally to know that you will do everything for their comfort and welcome that your limited opportunities permit.

Will you also try to show them many things that they must understand before they can become as efficient instruments for the education of the children of this country as I should wish them to be? Will you take them to the tents of those among your countrymen from whom they can learn all that is dignified and religious in the lives of the Africander farmers? Will you try to teach them so much of the speech of your people as will enable them to unlock the hearts of those with whom they have thrown in their lot? And lastly, will you forego any petty jealousies and continue to teach by their side, day by day, with a single eye to the advancement in knowledge of the children entrusted to your joint care?

I do not mean these to be merely formal questions: it would be a pleasure to me if you could write to me in answer. Though I cannot promise to reply to your letter, I will think over what you say, and some time or other we shall meet in camp, or elsewhere, and talk over its contents.

The fear has been expressed that these new teachers are being brought out to replace those who are now teaching in the schools. There is no intention to replace any efficient master or mistress, though, as in all other professions, those who are really incompetent must fall out of the ranks. But there is one class of teachers for whom it is my desire to find substitutes. That is the class of very young teachers who show considerable promise of future power. Training colleges are being made ready in which they may learn more of their profession than they can do in the rough and tumble of a camp school. Through these training colleges I trust that we may prepare a generation of South African teachers fit to hold their own against any in the British Isles, or in other Colonies, and when this is done there will be no need to apply to other sources for a supply of teachers for our schools.

Believe me, &c.,
E. B. SARGANT,
Director of Education for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

No. 17.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1 p.m., January 25, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

25th January. No. 1. Referring to your despatch, 27th December,* paragraph 9 of enclosure. You will no doubt make sure that camps retain sufficient transport for sanitary and other necessary purposes, such as water supply.

No. 18.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, January 8, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward you statement showing the present and ultimate establishments of the Refugee Camps now in course of formation in Natal. Excluding that at Mooi River, which is kept empty in reserve in case an epidemic breaks out in some one or more of the other Camps, the total number to be accommodated will amount to twenty thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

2. The times for completion will depend entirely upon whether the Public Works Department and Natal Government Railways will act up to their promises. I am sanguine, however, that the dates will be found about right.

3. With the exception of Mooi River, Howick, and Eshowe, the whole of the Refugees will then be provided with hutting. The work on the Coast Camps was suspended for three weeks in consequence of certain recommendations made by the Ladies' Committee as regards Merebank. This is a matter upon which the High Commissioner is reporting to you, so that it is unnecessary for me to go over the same ground.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

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* No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 18.

BURGHER CAMPS IN NATAL.

Name.	Location.	Present Number.	Number when complete.	Probable time of completion.
Mooi River ...	Mooi River	None	2,000 (in tents.)	End of January. Everything ready except water supply.
Howick	Howick Siding	3,333	3,400	Complete.
Maritzburg ...	Near Maritzburg ...	2,253	3,000	About a month. Additional huts which are in course of construction.
Merebank ...	Eight miles from Durban on South Coast Railway.	5,376	8,000	About end of this month.
Jacobs	Six miles from Durban on Bluff Railway.	None	3,000	About end of month.
Wentworth ...	Between Jacobs and Merebank.	None	3,000	In about a month.
Eshowe	Zululand	286	286	Few new tents just been erected for some newcomers.
		11,248	22,686	

THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent, Burgher Camps.

January 8th, 1902.

No. 19.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, January 8, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of letter, dated 6th instant, relative to the opening of the new school building at the Boer Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg. This building I inspected yesterday afternoon, and put questions to the different classes who were in attendance.

2. I was much struck with the improved appearance of the children since they have been in camp, and the happy readiness with which they were learning their lessons. They were clean, tidy, and nicely dressed, and appeared to be pictures of health, the epidemic of measles in the camp being over and the amount of sickness small.

3. I am increasing this camp in numbers to 3,000, and am providing well-ventilated iron and wood huts for the tents, which are rapidly wearing out.

4. There is quite a change in the feelings of the women in the Pietermaritzburg Camp since my last visit. Then the "hands-uppers" were held in contempt by the majority. Now the opposite feeling is apparent, the women, for the most part, being anxious that their male relatives still in the field should surrender and accept the inevitable.

5. I have received no information whether this change of feeling is common to the other camps, but I shall make enquiries on my next visit to them.

6. A number of irreconcilables there will always be, however. I received, yesterday, a telegram from Lord Kitchener, asking me to receive 300 such families now at Harrismith. I am making arrangements to meet his wishes, and shall hope to be able eventually to send them back more reconciled to the situation.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 19.

SUPERINTENDENT, Boer Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg, to GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Burgher Camps.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Burgher Camps,
Pietermaritzburg,

Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg,
January 6, 1902.

AT the opening of the school this morning I was requested by the Reverend Murray and Mr. Vermaak, the head teacher, acting on behalf of the inmates of this camp, to convey their heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the comfortable and commodious school building placed at their disposal, and to express their due appreciation of the interest taken in the education of the children by the Natal Government.

F. A. SMITH,
Acting Superintendent,
Boer Refugee Camp,
Pietermaritzburg.

No. 20.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,
SIR, Natal, January 10, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward report on the Burgher Camps, Natal, for the month of December. During the time I was absent from the Colony, and on the sick list on my return, Sir T. Murray, as Executive Superintendent, took nearly the entire responsibility, consulting me only on matters of importance, and about such matters concerning which I sent for him. He is working indefatigably, has effected great economies in working expenses, and is anxious to do all he can to make the Burgher Camps of Natal a credit to the nation.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 20.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Burgher Camps, to GOVERNOR.

Monthly Report, December, 1901.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Timber Street, Pietermaritzburg, January 9, 1902.

THE month has been a very busy one, but I think I have got all the camps running fairly well now, and as I have taken on an additional man in the Head Office I hope to have a little more time for inspecting the camps, and completing details which have had to stand over. There were 340 new Minute Papers registered during

the month, in addition to others passing through, and very heavy correspondence in connection with the Stores and Pay Departments. I have made every effort to get these on sound lines, and hope they will now run smoothly.

Stores.—The monthly tender system answers very well, and competition is keen for our business. Prices have been a good deal lower on many lines. I had the offer of a considerable quantity of Sugar at 12s. 9d. per cwt., which I have secured. I have had some difficulty in getting supplies up by rail, and in a few cases had to buy locally. I shall have to keep larger reserves in the camps. I am also considering the advisability of having a base supply in Durban as an issuing store: some firms are very slow in delivering.

Contracts.—No fresh contracts have been entered into, but I had to take over the Sanitary work at Merebank. The contractor went away and was drinking at Isipingo. I commandeered his plant and put some good men on. I will now do all this work on the coast departmentally, cheaper and better.

Finance.—The total amount received up to December 31st, 1901, was £60,000. Balance in bank on that date £11,661 13s. 2d. I have not got in all accounts from the Military Departments. A large number have been sent in for prior to 1st October, but I have had no instructions to pay these. The chief expenditure has been on construction, which at Merebank is £37,926 6s. 7d., Maritzburg £641 18s. 6d., Howick £985 17s. 2d. Total £39,554 2s. 3d.

Camps.

Mooi River.—The tents, store rooms, latrines, &c., are all there, but the water supply is not yet completed. This will hold 2,000.

Howick.—This camp is not being added to. There are now tents for 3,400.

Maritzburg.—I am replacing the tents with wood and iron huts, the same as at Merebank, which we find much better ventilated and cooler than the canvas houses.

This will be increased from 2,250 to 3,000—the only extra expense being the additional huts.

Merebank.—This is divided into three camps, called Windermere, Hazelmere, and Grassmere. When all the tents are replaced with huts there will be accommodation for about 8,000. There are issuing stores, Superintendents, &c., for each camp, but one general well-equipped Hospital.

Eshowe.—This camp is still being kept on. A few more burghers were sent in there from Zululand.

A new camp on the Bluff Railway, called Jacob's, is well under way, to hold 3,000 burghers. Another for 3,000 burghers is being built between that and Merebank, called Wentworth. When all these are complete there will be accommodation for about 22,500 burghers.

Floors.—The expense of boarding would be very heavy, but I am providing light flooring to go under beds where they have no bedsteads, and wool packs and other floor cloths.

Numbers.—The total number of inmates in the camps on 31st December, 1901, was 11,384 whites and 220 blacks, an increase of 1,018 for the month. At Howick there were 3,321 whites, 7 blacks; Maritzburg, 2,253 whites, 124 blacks; Merebank, 5,327 whites, 73 blacks; Eshowe, 263 whites, 16 blacks.

Accommodation.—There is room for a few at Howick, being now filled. Other camps filled as soon as we can take them.

Hospitals.—At Howick the hospital accommodation should be ample as the new building is in use, and the health of that camp should steadily improve.

At Maritzburg the new building will be occupied in a few days.

There have been great improvements at Merebank. Two fine new wards have been erected. There is now accommodation for 130 beds. A maternity ward for six beds and a lying-in room are nearly ready, and comfortable quarters for the nursing staff provided. An isolation camp is also in use.

Sick and Staff.—At Howick there are 39 sick, 2 doctors, 3 nurses; Maritzburg, 34 sick, 1 doctor, 3 nurses, and the patients in hospital in charge of the military surgeons. At Merebank, 220 sick, 4 doctors, and another on way. There is a matron and assistant matron, 11 nurses, and 10 burgher probationers. At Eshowe there are 28 sick, but no serious illness, in charge of Dr. Case.

Health.—At Howick, I am pleased to say that both measles and scarlet fever have disappeared, and the health of that camp should improve.

At Maritzburg there is some enteric, but on the whole the health is good.

Merebank has been going through the same experiences as Howick and Maritzburg had, and there has been a good deal of sickness, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, the sequel of measles and whooping-cough, diarrhœa, gastritis, enteric, and dysentery. There are now very few cases of measles in the acute stage, and the deaths from this cause will diminish. Diarrhœa has been very bad, causing 22 deaths, and there were 22 deaths from other gastro-intestinal complaints. Enteric accounted for 14 deaths. The medical report states that as the sanitary conditions are being improved this should diminish. Enteric has claimed many victims in private families at Howick and elsewhere. A case of diphtheria occurred early in the month; prompt measures were taken, the whole tent and family removed, and an isolation wood and iron camp constructed. Anti-toxin was obtained, and five out of the six children recovered. There have been no fresh cases.

I have arranged for two railway compartments each day to convey convalescent children from Merebank to the Amanzimtote beach and back. This should help them a good deal and be a nice change.

The total number of deaths was 148, being Merebank, whites, men 2, women 19, children under twelve 13, under five 41, under one year 28, total 103. Blacks 1.

Howick.—Whites; men 3, women 1, children under twelve 6, under five 20, under one year 7, total 37.

Maritzburg.—Whites; men none, women 2, children under twelve nil, under five 2, under one year 3, total 7.

Medical comforts have been freely distributed in each camp to all sick, both in and out of hospital. I give the list issued by Howick for the month of November:—

8,886 pints fresh milk.
975 tins condensed milk.
185 bottles brandy.
19 bottles port wine.
812 ozs. Bovril.
994 ozs. Brand's essence.
1 pint champagne.
11 lbs. arrowroot.
21 lbs. pearl barley.
8 bottles methylated spirits.
60 tins Benger's food.
1 tin chicken broth.
1 lb. cornflour.
2,176 bottles sodawater.
138 lbs. candles.
½ gallon lime juice.
72 bottles lime juice, Rose's.
24 lbs. lime juice, Concentrated.
26 lbs. oatmeal.
3,835 eggs.
12 lbs. butter.
13 lbs. tea.
15 gallons paraffin.

Sanitation.—This continues to have every attention. Additional Inspectors have been put on, and a large stock of disinfectants laid in. The services of Dr. Hime, who has had considerable experience in large towns in England, have been secured as Principal Medical Officer. He will make regular inspections of all camps, and advise me generally.

Washing.—The wash-houses are all in full use. Special wash-houses for hospital washing are erected, and several Burgher women employed. More bath-rooms have been built. I was very much struck by the clean and tidy appearance of the school children.

Schools.—Great progress has been made during the month. The new buildings at Merebank, Maritzburg, and Howick will all be used after the Christmas holidays, and the attendance will be very much increased, in fact, I expect to have to add more buildings very shortly. Buildings are ordered for Jacob's, Wentworth, and Mooi River.

Churches.—Religious instruction and services are daily conducted by the Dutch Ministers in each camp.

Clothing.—Large orders have been placed for necessary clothing. I have bought most in bulk and issuing from the store. This will greatly reduce the previous cost when each parcel was bought and sent separately. Matrons and sewing classes, &c., are arranged.

Food.—Everything issued has been of very good quality, and no difficulty in obtaining. Tea has been substituted for Coffee where desired. Mealie meal has been issued all round to children as being better and healthier. A ration of onions has been issued instead of potatoes for health's sake.

There has been hardly any trouble in changing the native ration from the soldier's scale to the ordinary native ration.

Fuel.—Wood is easily obtained, so no coal is needed. I have the High Commissioner's consent to increase the allowance from 2 to 4 lbs.

Stores.—These continue to supply the wants of those who can buy. I have no complaints.

Transport.—This is being gradually taken over. I am purchasing cattle and having carts, &c., made.

Employment.—A large number of men, women and boys are being usefully employed. The huts in Maritzburg are giving employment to many. The men seem generally useful in building. Men and boys are also employed keeping the drains clean. There are many applications for men to be employed outside the camps. The probationers in the hospitals are giving satisfaction. I have had a few complaints that the Boer issuers of rations are not fair, and they want the English returned.

All coffins are now made at Merebank, the saving for the month will be hundreds of pounds. Burghers are employed in making stretchers and various other things. Those who have done voluntary work in the schools deserve great credit. They will now be taken on the Educational staff.

Conduct.—There has been the usual little trouble between the "Handsoppers" and others, but I hear the women are now getting anxious for their husbands to surrender. There is rather a contrary lot in Howick Camp.

General.—The people on the whole seem well and cheerful and contented. When complaints are made they are nearly always of an insignificant character.

There are a few busy women folk who visit the camps, but they can find little to ask for.

Visits.—General and Lady Lyttelton, with Principal Medical Officer Clery, visited Howick. The Ladies' Commission visited each camp. I assisted them in every way I could, and went with them to Maritzburg and Merebank Camps. I have not heard of any report on Maritzburg or Howick.

Merebank report, and the Medical Commissioner's report thereon, you have had. I have paid two visits each to Maritzburg and Merebank. There are often applications from those in Merebank to get their friends sent there.

I have, &c.,
THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps,
Natal.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Natal.

No. 21.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 10, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of January 3rd,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape.

TELEGRAM.

December 30. Satisfactory interview with Goold-Adams and Mansergh. Latter will be of great assistance to us, and I am much obliged to Cape Government for loan of his services. I find, however, that Port Elizabeth and East London Camps will not alone relieve strain on this Colony, where death-rate still continues very high. Would your Government agree, seeing that Port Alfred is unobtainable, to our taking two additional sites if we can find them along eastern line, at places like Kubusi? Distance from coast is no material obstacle, as it only involves small increase in cost of haulage. Mansergh thinks places could be found, and I have asked him if your Government agrees, to look out two such sites as soon as he has started Port Elizabeth and East London. I hope there will be no difficulty about this.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 3. M. S. 1. Referring to your telegram of 30th ultimo. Ministers inform me that they agree with the proposal that Mansergh shall recommend two additional sites for camps, and they think the Kubusi would be a good position for one, and possibly the neighbourhood of King Williamstown for another.

Enclosure 3 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 4. M. S. 1. I am informed that there is Boer exile camp at Port Elizabeth, established November, 1900, with about 330 men, women and children. It is at present under management of military authorities. Should this not be absorbed into refugee camp there under Mansergh?

Enclosure 4 in No. 21.

From MANSERGH, Port Elizabeth, to WALROND, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

35. 5th. Please inform High Commissioner that Fort Murray, which I mentioned to him, is immediately on south bank Buffalo River, about four miles from King

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* No. 15.

and six from Blaney. Water supply generally ample. Position suitable and healthy. Buildings, situated on an outspan, necessitating dealing with Divisional Council, would house 120 to 150 prisoners. Propose to inspect suitability for Burgher Camp purposes, which is different matter. Site Port Elizabeth wind-swept. Am moving carefully. Water supply not excessive. Mayor, Uitenhage, favourable there, and have also in view possible farm site that District. Am sending details of camps according to plans of sites, and shall send Clerk Works, East London, to peg out while we start work here.

Enclosure 5 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape.

TELEGRAM.

January 6. No. 1. Your telegram, January 3rd, No. M. S. 1, received. Please thank Ministers for ready manner in which they have met my request.

Enclosure 6 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 30. No. 2. Ladies' Commission have thrown work back nearly three weeks. Jacob's Siding will not be ready until end of January. I should like to help you but can only do so by keeping inmates, Merebank, for month longer in tents on sites proposed to be abandoned, *vide* my despatches. If you approve of my doing this we can accommodate overflow from the Transvaal to the number of 2,000. If not, cannot take any at present as tents rapidly wearing out, and I have none available. Let me know your decision early. Am still laid up, but Murray is doing all he can.

Enclosure 7 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Natal.

TELEGRAM.

December 30. There is a serious fresh outbreak of disease in some of our most crowded camps in Transvaal. It is necessary to remove some of them at once if possible. Can you take any more people, and, if so, how many, immediately? I do not want to put more than 3,000 into any camp, except Merebank, as it is only out of the frying-pan, &c., and as regards Merebank, I do not like to add to the number there till we have a medical report. But if there is no sign of increase of disease there at present, it might perhaps be possible to send some more there temporarily, till other camps are ready. I return to Johannesburg Monday.

Enclosure 8 in No. 21.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(9820. No. 922/01. December 30, 1901.)

His Excellency
HIGH COMMISSIONER,

YOU may like to inform Secretary of State of this evidence, that Merebank Camp is appreciated.

H. MCCALLUM.

December 31, 1901.

Application for Transfers to Merebank.

890 S. W. Odendaal, applies for transfer of his two sons from Burgher Camp, Kroonstad, to Merebank.

891 M. van Rensburg, for transfer of wife and sister from Burgher Camp, Standerton, to Merebank.

892 D. P. Cieliers, for transfer of wife and son from Burgher Camp, Standerton, to Merebank.

893 D. S. C. Badenhorst, for transfer of Mrs. van der Westhuizen and four orphans of his daughter from Howick to Merebank.

Enclosure 9 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Natal.

TELEGRAM.

January 1. No. 1. I do not think that we should keep Merebank inmates on part of site condemned by Medical Commission. This being so, when will you be able to take more people from the Transvaal, and what number?

Enclosure 10 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 3. No. 1. Your telegram, 1st January, No. 1. Inmates on condemned site, Merebank, will be moved into new huts at once. I can accommodate one thousand more from Transvaal now, and if can arrange for water supply on fresh temporary site, will repitch tents and accommodate more very shortly.

Enclosure 11 in No. 21.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

M. G. 4734. December 30, 1901. Trust you will jog Governor, Natal, to take more people. Bad report concerning outbreak of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis from Potchefstroom not yet confirmed, but if traced it will be necessary to at once thin out both camps and town. Seven cases reported in camp, three in town, but doctors not yet decided on nature of disease.

Enclosure 12 in No. 21.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 31. M. G. 4803. Reported outbreak of Spinal Meningitis at Potchefstroom. No fresh cases last seven days. Have been eight cases in all, of which three dead, remainder convalescent. Dr. Dixon holds it to be Enteric, Dr. Bird that it is Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Dr. Pike, Principal Medical Officer, called for opinion, and I will hear to-morrow. I agree with Dr. Dixon.

Enclosure 13 in No. 21.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 4th. No. 905. Several applications have recently been received by Superintendents of Orange River Colony Refugee Camps from various outside individuals asking for permission to spend their holidays in these Camps. This speaks for itself, and proves conclusively that our Camps have considerable attraction.

Enclosure 14 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

January 6th. No. 2. Following received from Governor, Cape:—

Begins: January 4th. M. S. 1. I am informed that there is Boer exile Camp at Port Elizabeth, established November, 1900, with about 330 men, women and children. It is at present under management of Military Authorities. Should this not be absorbed into Refugee Camp there, under Mansergh? *Ends.*

I think this should be done, especially as the refugees come from Orange River Colony. What do you say?

Enclosure 15 in No. 21.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 7th. No. 911. Your No. 2 yesterday. The existing Concentration at Port Elizabeth should, no doubt, be taken over from the Military Authorities by us, but I do not think that it would be advisable to absorb it either by moving Camp and inmates from present site to a new one, or by adding further numbers to those now in it.

Mansergh is fully employed establishing the new camps, and it would be unwise to hamper him at present by calling upon him to take charge of the old camps; rather wait for the arrival of the new man from India.

Have they in existing camp any civilian staff which we could take over with the camp?

Enclosure 16 in No. 21.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 7th. No. 913. Your No. 3 of yesterday. I have telegraphed contents to Mansergh. He informs me that prepared site at Port Elizabeth measures about 800 yards by 750 yards, and is, therefore, scarcely large enough for a camp of dimensions we suggested, further that Municipality cannot guarantee amount of water expected; he is, however, endeavouring to obtain from Municipality some adjoining land, and from Uitenhage Waterworks further water. Mayor of Uitenhage has offered a site near that town, and Mansergh believes he can secure another site on private land close to it. I have told him to examine these sites and report; this will be sent to you.

Enclosure 17 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to MILITARY, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM.

January 3rd. Your telegram, December 28th. The Orange River Colony will take shipments of 500 and 700 tents you refer to. Charge them to Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony. Ship to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or East London. Please inform me of cost as we cannot order further quantities without knowing price.

Enclosure 18 in No. 21.

From VICEROY, Calcutta, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 7th. Your telegram of January 3rd. Tents being sent; price 360 rupees each, exclusive of shipping freight from Bombay.

No. 22.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.10 p.m., 3rd February, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

3rd February. No. 124. Total numbers sent from Transvaal to Natal up to 26th January as follows: 614 men, 3,014 women, 6,257 children; total 9,885. These figures do not include odd families sent from various camps as a penal measure.

Cape Colony is reserved for Orange River Colony overflow and the new camps. These are being hurried on but not yet ready.

No. 23.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1.20 p.m., February 4, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 25.]

4th February. No. 3. Referring to your despatches, 20th December,* Franks's reports are satisfactory on the whole, except as to Mafeking. I assume that his recommendations have received immediate consideration. Has the pail system been brought into force at Mafeking? Are there now trained nurses at Orange River camp? Has the difficulty as to sufficient water supply in Bloemfontein camp been overcome? I presume from your telegram of 15th January, No. 52,† that rations in all camps, whether Orange River Colony or Transvaal, are now fixed on uniform scale.

No. 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 2.25 p.m., February 5, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

5th February. No. 1. Referring to your telegram of 24th January, No. 86,‡ Mrs. Greig and Miss Harriet Green, who both sailed on "Dunera," 4th February, as

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* Nos. 2, 4, and 5. † No. 8. ‡ No. 14.

nurses, have been recommended to me as competent matrons. If you will send them to Natal, I will send substitute nurses. Failing either of above, Miss R. L. Massey, nurse, who sailed on "Canada," 1st February, would do for matron.

No. 25.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 1.45 a.m., February 7, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

6th February. No. 132. Your telegram of 4th February, No. 3,* pail system has been introduced in Mafeking. Proper sanitary pails having not yet arrived, temporary ones have been constructed. There are now trained nurses in all Orange River Colony camps. Water supply at Bloemfontein is still a difficulty, but works are in progress which will materially help matters. Numbers in this camp will be reduced as soon as Cape Colony camps ready. Rations in all camps are on a practically uniform scale.

No. 26.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 4.10 p.m., February 8, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 29.]

February 8. No. 3. Report of Mrs. Fawcett's Commission is to be published directly. I understand that instructions have been given that recommendations made in regard to the various camps by Commission in South Africa should as far as possible be put into effect without delay. Reports now being sent on to you which will be coming to me shortly will no doubt show fully what has actually been accomplished and what remains to be done. Some of the recommendations, principally those relating to the removal and reduction in size of certain camps, cannot, of course, be carried out at once, but if any important recommendation is not accepted by you and your advisers I desire to have full statement of reasons for view taken or course adopted.

No. 27.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 10, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 17, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY-ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 8th. No. 919. Mansergh reports that Municipal lands adjoining proposed site at Port Elizabeth ill suited for camp; that the whole camp is windswept, exposed,

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* No. 23.

moist, south-east. He also adds that Port Elizabeth cannot guarantee any water. He goes to see the Uitenhage site to-day. Mansergh fully realises that selected camp site must have sufficient room and sufficient water. In the event of further difficulties he will proceed East London which appears straightforward case, and get the work there started.

Enclosure 2 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 9. No. 925. Mansergh forwards opinion of District Surgeon and Civil Commissioner, Port Elizabeth, which endorse his opinion as to unsuitability of proposed camp site there. He asks for approval abandonment of same. He has inspected site on Municipal lands at Uitenhage, which he reports most favourable upon. He is to meet Uitenhage Council to-morrow and come to arrangements with them regarding water. If he succeeds will you consent to formation of a camp at that place ?

Enclosure 3 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 10th. No. 926. Your No. 6 of yesterday. I shall be very glad if the Attorney-General takes no further action in the matter till you receive a despatch from me on the subject which leaves to-day.

Enclosure 4 in No. 27.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

January 10th. No. 9. Your telegram No. 925 of January 9th. I agree to formation of camp at Uitenhage if Cape Government consents.

Enclosure 5 in No. 27.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

MY LORD, Government House, Bloemfontein, January 10, 1902.

THROUGH Your Excellency's Assistant Secretary I have received copies of telegrams which have passed between yourself and the Attorney General of the Cape Colony, with reference to certain suggestions made to the latter gentleman by Mr. Mansergh, dealing with the contemplated formation of Concentration Camps in the Cape Colony.

I observe that Your Excellency considers that the camps should be fenced in, that you ask the Attorney General to enlist certain persons for a Police Force to keep order in the camps, lastly, that you prefer Military regulations being enforced in the several camps.

I wish to bring to Your Excellency's notice the fact that in the Concentration Camps of the Orange River Colony at present in existence, where the Camps are not fenced and where simply camp limits are defined by conspicuous beacons there is much less trouble

in dealing with the people than in those camps where the people are confined within a barbed wire fence, such as Kimberley.

I fully recognise that where a camp is formed close to a town or military camp, in order to ensure separation a fence may be necessary, but the fact that the fence is necessary would effectually prove that the camp was in an unsuitable site, and that there was insufficient room for both parties. If we can obtain, as we should do, sites with ample room as well as all the other necessary adjuncts, I do not think that it would be advisable to enclose the camp. Without a fence the people unquestionably feel more free and do not look upon themselves as prisoners; at Orange River Station, for instance, we have had a camp for the last four months containing some 1,600 people, there is no fence, and no camp limits are defined, and we have not had a single desertion from that camp; the health of the camp is excellent and the people are contented.

When Mr. Mansergh left here I specially directed him not to erect any fencing works whatsoever around the camps, except at my express sanction.

With reference to a Police Force:—We want but a very few men, and I feel assured that four men in a camp of 2,000 would be quite sufficient. I do not think that it is necessary that the Attorney-General of the Cape Colony should go to any great trouble in trying to secure men, and feel sure that the required number could be obtained at any time within a day or two.

With reference to the laws to be enforced in the camps:—Martial Law must unquestionably exist in the camps, but this should not preclude the inhabitants of the camps from taking advantage of Civil Law where it is not in conflict with Martial Law.

The same system should be introduced in the Cape Colony camps as that which at present exists in the camps here, viz.:—The Superintendents are empowered to punish persons committing breaches of camp regulations issued by the Chief Superintendent, punishment consisting of extra duty or a period of confinement in a small barbed-wire enclosure. Should any of the inhabitants forcibly resist the Superintendent or commit gross breaches of discipline, the Superintendent sends them for trial before the nearest Commandant or Assistant Provost Marshal, by whom they are punished under Martial Law. No military officer has any right to interfere with the general management of the camps, except at the special request of the local Superintendent when the latter finds himself unable to dispose of a case.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

Enclosure 6 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY-ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

10th January. R. 1410. Your No. 5 of 8th instant. Only 1,200 tents required, please. Should be glad if they could be consigned to W. R. Jecks and Co., Port Elizabeth.

Enclosure 7 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY-ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 11th. No. 929. Mansergh telegraphs that he believes a good site for camp can be secured near Fort Murray, and he is in communication with Cape Government about it. After meeting with Uitenhage Council to-day he will proceed to London, thence to Fort Murray and Kabusie.

Enclosure 8 in No. 27.

From LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 11th. No. 830. Secretary of State's telegram with reference to loan of two officers by Government of India for Camps received. As far as I am concerned I feel that general management of Camps in this Colony would be probably more efficient if one of these officers could relieve me of the present arduous and responsible duties which I have to perform in addition to ordinary work connected with civil administration of the Colony.

Enclosure 9 in No. 27.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Middelburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

12th January.—Have just been over camp here. It is quite excellent and the best I have yet seen, reflecting great credit on late Superintendent Stevens and present one—Captain Johnson—who is a great success.

Enclosure 10 in No. 27.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING CAPE COLONY DISTRICT to MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Staff Officer, Prisoners of War, Cape Town, January 6, 1902.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg,

Monthly report on the general work of the refugee camp at Port Elizabeth, is forwarded herewith in accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters, Pretoria, dated 16th November, 1901.

L. HEYMAN, Lt.-Col.,
for Major-General Commanding Cape Colony District.

Castle, Cape Town,
January 4, 1902.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth, December, 1901.

During this month I have attended the following :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	2	7	13	

The health of the camp has been good. There have been no cases of infectious disease, and no deaths.

R. J. T. WRIGHT,
Civil Surgeon.

SIR, Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth, December 27, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the medical officer's report for the month.

The food supplied continues to be good, and there have been no complaints.

One man, C. Hoffman, and one child, Catherine Brummer, have been admitted into he camp.

About 60 pairs of stockings and 20 hats have been purchased from the canteen account and given away.

I have, &c.,
W. H. Fenner,
Captain Commanding Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

To S. S. O., Port Elizabeth.

Return of Exiles in Camp at Port Elizabeth for Month of December, 1901.

—	Number in Camps.	Average Number of Sick per Week.	Deaths.	Births.	Rate of Mortality among Children.	Remarks.
White—						
Men	24	1				
Women	58	2				
Children	198	4				
Total	280	7				
Coloured—			Nil	Nil	Nil	
Men	—					
Women	—	Nil				
Children	2					
Total	2					

W. H. Fenner, Capt.,
Commandant, Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

27th December, 1901,
Port Elizabeth.

Enclosure 11 in No. 27.

From Attorney-General, Cape Town, to High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

Telegram.

January 8th. No. 81. Don't think there will be any difficulty in our enlisting, men. Should advise liberal terms to secure good class but will consult Robinson and inform you of terms he suggests. Will also hold some really good non-commissioned officers at your disposal.

Enclosure 12 in No. 27.

From High Commissioner, Johannesburg, to Attorney-General, Cape Town.

Telegram.

January 10th. Your telegram No. 81 of January 8th. Please suspend action on this matter till you hear from me again.

Enclosure 13 in No. 27.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

January 14, 1902.

MY DEAR ROSE-INNES,

I ENCLOSE copies of a despatch from Goold-Adams on the subject of your telegram, No. 40, of 4th January.

As regards questions of fencing, &c., I feel that such matters should be left to Goold-Adams, as the Camps in the Colony are really Orange River Colony Camps transferred to the coast.

With regard to questions of discipline, it is proposed to give to Camp Superintendents the same powers of punishment as are given in the Transvaal by Proclamation. Only in the Colony, inasmuch as Proclamations of mine are of no validity, regulations would be enforced by Martial Law orders emanating from the Commander-in-Chief. These same orders will give Resident Magistrates authority to deal with graver cases and to hear appeals. In doing so they will, of course, be acting as agents of the military power and not in their usual capacity.

Yours, &c.,
MILNER.

Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
Attorney-General's Office,
Cape Town.

Enclosure 14 in No. 27.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to VICEROY, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM.

January 11. Your telegram of January 7th. Please forward consignment of 1,200 tents ordered in my telegram of January 3rd to W. R. Jecks & Co, Port Elizabeth.

No. 28.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 10, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 17, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of even date,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a Minute from the Military Governor, Pretoria, enclosing new ration scale for Transvaal Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 28.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Minute.)

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, January 16, 1902.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

WITH reference to the Secretary of State's telegram of January 14th, 1902, No. 1, as you are aware the dietary for the Burgher Camps has been a subject of our

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* No. 27.

gravest consideration, and in forwarding you copies of the new revised ration scale I consider that we have foreseen the deficiency in fat and provided for it. This is more a matter that concerns the winter, for the frozen Australian meat now being issued contains plenty of fat, and also the condition of the live stock supplied is now good; but by the provision of a ration of butter I consider that the amended ration scale is both generous and excellent.

In framing this scale, as you are aware, the recommendations of the Ladies' Commission and the advice of the Camp Medical Officers has been taken into full consideration; and a Committee of medical experts, kindly placed at my disposal by the Transvaal Administration has also been of great assistance in framing the new scale. Ovens for public use will be constructed in each camp; in many they are in working order.

I am arranging that soup kitchens under the orders of the camp matrons provide wholesome and nourishing soup for all children under 5.

I have not received the wire referred to in your Memorandum, 315/02, of the 15th instant, *re* telegram sent in reply to the Secretary of State's wire, No. 1.

J. G. MAXWELL, Major-General,
Military Governor of Pretoria.

(Circular. No. 107.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
The SUPERINTENDENT, Pretoria, January 13, 1902.

New Ration Scale.

THE dietary for the inmates of the camp under your charge has been revised on the recommendations of the Ladies' Commission, and the reports of the medical officers.

Rations.—As soon as the necessary supplies arrive, you will give effect to the ration scales as herein laid down, but until their arrival you are authorized to do what lies in your power with the stores in hand to, as far as possible, augment the present rations to the revised scale.

Staff.—It will probably be necessary for you to increase the staff in your Ration Department to meet this extra work.

Vegetables.—As regards the supply of fresh vegetables, every camp should be in a position to supply from the Burgher gardens. Those camps that have no ground available must arrange to purchase locally or indent for their supply to the Head Office, Pretoria. Fresh vegetables whenever procurable will be issued to all over 5 years at the rate of 8 ozs. three times a week, or in lieu thereof, 2 ozs. of lime juice three times a week with one additional oz. of sugar for each 2 ozs. of lime juice.

Flour.—The bread, flour, or Boer meal ration should be varied as much as possible. Steps must be taken to prevent any large accumulation in any one person or families hands. Orders to this effect have already been given.

Syrup.—Supplies of syrup will be sent to each camp, and will be issued as directed.

Fuel.—Fuel ration cannot be fixed owing to uncertainty of supply, but should be liberal. The maximum fuel ration for a family will be 100 lbs. per week.

Bread.—It is very desirable that the bread-stuff ration should, if possible, be issued in the form of bread. Superintendents must endeavour to organise public

bakeries with competent persons in charge; this will economise both fuel and flour. It is reported that some people are either unwilling or incompetent to bake wholesome bread.

Meat.—When meat is very lean 1 lb. of lard may be substituted for an equal quantity of meat.

The Camp Soup Kitchens.—These should be organised under the directions of the camp matron and her assistants. The Superintendent will be responsible that the soup kitchens are supplied with adequate meat, vegetables, and salt for the purpose of making soup. Two lbs. of meat per week for all children under 5 may be drawn for this purpose. The camp matron will be responsible that all children under 5 years have a daily and adequate allowance of soup issued to them.

The issue of medical comforts and stimulants remains as heretofore in the hands of the medical officer, and he is further authorised to order a suitable diet for all convalescents.

The Military Governor is aware that these scales are somewhat complicated, and that it will entail much extra work and attention on the part of the staff of the camp, but he trusts that as heretofore all will do their utmost to ensure that the work is smoothly and efficiently carried out.

REVISED RATION SCALE.

Weekly.

For children under two years:—

Milk, 14 quarts (2 bottles per diem).
Flour, Boer meal, or oatmeal, 2½ lbs.
Sugar, 6 ozs.
Syrup, 6 ozs.
Butter, 4 ozs.
Salt, 2 ozs.
Soap, 8 ozs.
Soup and vegetables, as supplied by Camp Matron.

For children over two years and under five years:—

Milk, 14 quarts (2 bottles per diem).
Syrup, 6 ozs.
Flour, Boer meal, or oatmeal, 3½ lbs.
Sugar, 6 ozs.
Butter, 4 ozs.
Salt, 2 ozs.
Soap, 8 ozs.
Meat and soup, 2 lbs.

For children over five and under twelve years:—

Milk, 7 quarts (1 bottle per diem).
Flour, Boer meal, or oatmeal, 5 lbs.
Sugar, 6 ozs.
Syrup, 6 ozs.
Rice, beans, or samp, 8 ozs.
Salt, 4 ozs.
Butter, 4 ozs.
Coffee, 4 ozs.
Meat, 3 lbs.
Soap, 8 ozs.
Vegetables, 24 ozs.

Adults:—

Flour or Boer meal, 7 lbs.
Sugar, 12 ozs.
Coffee, 7 ozs.
Meat, 4 lbs.
Salt, 4 ozs.
Milk, 1 tin.
Soap, 8 ozs.
Samp, rice, or beans, 1 lb.
Vegetables, 24 ozs.

General Superintendent.

No. 29.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 10, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 18, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of even date,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the new Ration Scale in Orange River Colony Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 29.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
January 16, 1902.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
Johannesburg,

IN reply to your wire of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward, herewith, copies of the present scale of rations prevailing throughout the Orange River Colony Refugee Camps.

I have, &c.,
A. J. TROLLOPE, Captain,
Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

PRESENT DAILY SCALE OF RATIONS.

Adults:—

½ lb. Meat (extra ½ lb. to all men doing hard work in camp).
¾ lb. Meal (best sifted).
1 oz. Coffee (ground, pure).
2 ozs. Sugar (white).
1 oz. Salt (fine).
1-12 Tin Milk (condensed).

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* No. 27.

In addition to above the following extras are issued:—

1 oz. Butterine per head per diem.
½ lb. Rice per head per week.
4 oz. Lime Juice per head per week.
1 lb. Jam per head per fortnight.
Fresh Vegetables upon delivery, and in such quantities as obtainable.

Children, five years of age and under:—

4 4-7 oz. Meal (best sifted).
4 4-7 oz. Oatmeal or Rolled Oats.
4 4-7 oz. Rice (best T.R.) and Maizena (in equal quantities).
2-7 tin Milk (condensed, sweet or unsweetened).
¼ oz. Coffee (ground, pure).
2 oz. Sugar (white).
½ oz. Salt (fine Liverpool).
1-7 tin Jam (imported 1 lb. nett per tin).
1-7 of 1 oz. Lime Juice (best pure U.S. filtered).

In addition to above 1 plate of Soup (made of meat, vegetables and Pearl Barley) per head per diem is given to all children.

Staff:—

1 lb. Meat.
¾ lb. Meal (best sifted) or Rice.
2 ozs. Sugar (white).
1 oz. Coffee (ground, pure).
½ oz. Tea (Nectar, Chocolate).
1 oz. Salt (fine Liverpool).
1 1-7 oz. Rice (best T.R.).
1-7 Tin Jam (imported, 1 lb. nett tin).
1-6 Tin Milk (condensed, sweet or unsweetened).
1 oz Tinned Butter (in 1 lb. tins).
1 oz. Cheese (sweet milk).
1-7 of 4 ozs. Lime Juice (best pure U.S. filtered).

In addition to the above specified rations, Soup is being given daily to all children, and truck-loads of vegetables are being got forward and distributed as quickly as they arrive at the various camps.

Bloemfontein, January 16, 1902.

No. 30.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.14 a.m., 11th February, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

10th February. No. 146.
Your telegram No. 3, February 8.* All important recommendations have been carried out, except as to removal of Merebank, as to which my action is fully explained in despatch.

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* No. 26.

No. 31.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 2.10 p.m., February 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

February 11. No. 2. Twenty nurses, Orange River Colony, sailed on "Canada," 1st February, in charge of Miss Massey: twenty more sailed on "Dunera," 3rd February, in charge of Miss Greene.

No. 32.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.20 p.m., February 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 33.]

11th February. No. 3. Matter most urgent. Your telegram of 20th January, No. 70.* I have read report by Medical Board on Merebank in your despatch, No. 4, of 3rd January.† I have not as yet received your observations, but I understand that you and Governor of Natal have considered that report should be acted upon. Ladies' Commission recommended size of each camp should not exceed 3,000, but I gather from Sir T. Murray's report that Merebank is divided into three, which may be separate camps. If not, please let me have your reasons for thinking it safe to exceed numbers suggested by ladies, and also for retaining camp on a site which they seem to have considered unsuitable. There is evidently much difficulty in finding sites suitable in all respects for these camps. The health reports and statistics of Merebank will have to be carefully watched, and if there is any serious cause for anxiety the size should be reduced at once. Moreover, it would be desirable, I think, that the two Indian officers who are to be in full charge of all the camps should visit Merebank on their arrival at Durban, and should, after making their general tour of inspection of the up-country camps, furnish an independent report as to the site and size of the camp.

Meanwhile, the recommendations made by the Ladies' Commission for certain improvements have, I assume, been acted upon.

No. 33.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.20 a.m., February 14, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

13th February. No. 160. Your telegram, No. 3, of 11th February.‡ Considering the great scarcity of good sites in Natal, and the need to utilize every possible site to receive the overflow of Transvaal, and those families which Commander-in-Chief has sent down as a penal measure, I do not feel that Merebank can be given up. The Ladies' Commission saw it under unfortunate circumstances. Inmates have been removed from part condemned by Medical Board, and all tents have been replaced by huts. It will hold when full 8,000 inmates, but as it is made up of three practically separate camps I do not think this is a violation of the 3,000 rule. The only thing which

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* No. 11. † No. 15. ‡ No. 32.

the camps have in common is the hospital. I will keep an eye upon the death rate, which, considering the constant new arrivals, and the recent hot weather, has remained singularly low.

The other improvements recommended by the Ladies' Commission have been acted upon.

I will direct the two new Indian Superintendents on their arrival at Durban to visit Merebank and report on the site and size of the camp.

APPENDIX I.

[FROM "ORANGE RIVER COLONY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" OF DECEMBER 13, 1901.]

(No. 300—1901.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

KROONSTAD WATER SUPPLY: ANALYTICAL REPORT.

The subjoined Analytical Report on the water supplied to the town of Kroonstad, and the Refugee Camp in the vicinity of that town, is published for general information.

H. F. WILSON,
Secretary to the O.R.C.
Administration.

Government Buildings,
Bloemfontein, December 11, 1901.

Report on the analysis made of a sample of water, sent by Dr. Ewart Duthie, Kroonstad. (Taken on 11th November, 1901.)

It was stated on the accompanying label that the sample had been taken from the Kroonstad water supply after passing through one filter bed, and that the river had been coming down owing to the rain. The water was on its arrival in Capetown very turbid and milky, containing a large amount of inorganic substance, viz., aluminic silicate and calcic carbonate—that is, calcareous clay in suspension. This suspended matter is in such an extremely fine state of division that it took nine days to obtain by settlement in the vessel in which the water was standing a layer of 2½ inches of clear water for analysis. It was impossible to obtain by the ordinary filtering process the water in a sufficiently clear condition for analysis.

The results of the quantitative analysis of the perfectly clear and colourless water were as follows:—

One gallon contains in solution:

	grains.
Silica	·02
Alumina an oxide of iron	·12
Carbonate of lime	·53
Common salt	1·83
Organic substance: very slight trace, less than	·01

The very large amount of suspended matter, together with the very small amount of saline matter in solution, clearly indicates that this water is rain water—not spring or well water.

The amount of salt in this water is very small and could be augmented with advantage to the health of those who use this water for drinking, by the addition of one pound of salt to 700 gallons of water; this is equivalent to ten grains of salt to one gallon of water.

The reason why the suspended matter takes such a long time for settling is readily explained by the absence of a sufficient quantity of soluble saline constituents in the water.

The water can be clarified by boiling and subsequent filtering; also the addition of the above-mentioned quantity of salt promotes the clarification of the water by settlement and renders it more digestible than it is at present.

The bacteriological examination of this water did not reveal the presence of an unusually large proportion of microbes; germs of putrid fermentation could not be detected.

The complete absence of ammoniacal compounds, of nitrates and nitrites, confirmed the results of the bacteriological examination as to the absence of all pollution through putrid animal matter.

P. DANIEL HAHN, PH. DR., M.A.,
Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

South African College Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory,
Capetown, December 1, 1901.

APPENDIX II.

[FROM "TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" OF JANUARY 10, 1902.]

(Transvaal No. 2 of 1902.)

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Whereas it is desirable to make regulations for the good order and government of the Burgher Refugee Camps in this Colony and for preserving the health of the persons residing therein:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Administrator of the Transvaal from time to time to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the Burgher Refugee Camps

in this Colony, and for preserving the health of the persons residing therein, and for the maintenance of good order and proper control of all persons in the said Burgher Refugee Camps.

2. The said regulations shall be published in the *Gazette*, and on such publication shall be of full force and effect within the said camps ; and any person convicted of contravening any such regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month.

3. The Superintendent of each of the said camps shall be *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the district in which such camp is situated, and shall have and enjoy and be at liberty to exercise within such camp over and in respect to any person contravening therein any of the aforesaid regulations the same jurisdiction, power and authority as if he were the Resident Magistrate of the District in which such contravention was committed.

4. In any proceeding relative to the prosecution of any offence before any Superintendent of a Burgher Refugee Camp under this Proclamation the form of summons to be served shall be as nearly as possible as follows :—

NOTICE.

To A. B.,

You are hereby commanded to appear before me at.....on the.....day of.....at.....o'clock, to answer to the charge of contravening Regulation No....., in that you did (here state shortly the facts constituting the contravention).

(Signed) C. D., Superintendent.

Date..... ....

And the form of summons for compelling the attendance of any person to give evidence at any such proceeding shall be as nearly as possible as follows :—.

NOTICE.

To C. D.,

You are hereby commanded to appear in person before me at.....on the.....day of.....next, at.....o'clock, to testify and declare all that you know with respect to a charge against A. B. for contravening (here state the charge).

5. The aforesaid notices shall be signed by the Superintendent, and served personally on the persons summoned by any person appointed thereto by the said Superintendent.

6. If any person summoned as aforesaid to appear before the said Superintendent fails to do so, the said Superintendent may impose on him a fine for his default not exceeding one pound ; and for non-payment may commit such person to the gaol of the district for a period not exceeding seven days.

7. The form and manner of procedure and the rules of evidence in all cases heard by the Superintendent shall be as near as possible according to the laws and rules regulating the practice, form and manner of procedure and rules of evidence in the Courts of the Resident Magistrates in this Colony.

8. The said Superintendent, acting under this Proclamation, shall have full power and authority upon the conviction of any person by and before him, by warrant under his hand, to commit such person to the nearest gaol or lock-up, to be there safely kept until he shall have undergone the punishment awarded or shall be otherwise lawfully discharged.

9. When and as often as the said Superintendent, in the exercise of his jurisdiction under this Proclamation, imposes a sentence on any person convicted before him exceeding a fine of two pounds or imprisonment for fourteen days he shall forthwith forward the evidence taken by him against such person to the Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Administration, who shall have the power, and he is hereby authorised to exercise such power, of confirming, reducing, or quashing such sentence as may appear to him right.

10. (1.) It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of any camp to requisition the services of any male inmate, and any animals or vehicles the property of any inmate of such camp, for such work as he may consider necessary to be undertaken for the proper carrying out of this Proclamation and the regulations made thereunder.

(2.) The remuneration for such services, animals and vehicles as aforesaid shall be fixed by regulations.

(3.) Any person refusing to comply with any requisitioning order issued by the Superintendent under this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal at Johannesburg, this 6th day of January, 1902.

MILNER,
Administrator.

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator,

G. V. FIDDES,
Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

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on 31 October, 2019

SCHEDULE.

Whereas by above Proclamation, No. 2 of 1902, by His Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal, it is provided :—That it shall be lawful for the said Administrator from time to time to make rules and regulations for the purposes indicated in the said Proclamation:

Now, therefore, be it hereby made known to all the inmates of the Burgher Refugee Camps within this Colony that in terms of the provisions of the aforesaid Proclamation, the following rules and regulations have been issued by the said Administrator, and shall be of full force and effect within the said Burgher Refugee Camps :—

1 The following acts, matters, and things are prohibited :

(*a*) The depositing or throwing of slops, filthy water, urine, excreta, or refuse of any other kind on the ground or within the precincts of the camp, or in any other but the places indicated and set aside for this purpose by the Superintendent of the said camp or his subordinates.

(*b*) The relieving of nature in any other place or places than those specially set apart and indicated for that purpose, or defiling such places in any manner.

(*c*) The wilful destruction of any tents, utensils, bedding, clothing, fencing, gardens, plantations, or other property belonging to His Majesty's Government, intended for the use of the inmates of any Camp, or the wilful destruction of any property of whatsoever kind belonging to or in the lawful possession of any of the inmates of the said Camp.

(*d*) Trespassing in the hospitals, wards, or any other place or places intended for the sole use of the Superintendent or other Officials of the Camp.

(*e*) The washing of clothes, soiled linen, cutlery or cooking utensils in any other place or places than those indicated and set apart for that purpose by the Superintendent or his subordinates.

(*f*) The giving of medicines, liquids or solids, or any kind of food to any patient or patients in the hospitals or wards, and which patient or patients are under the charge and care of the Medical Officer of the Camp, without the previous permission of the Medical Officer having been obtained.

2. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Camp or any other person appointed by him to this end, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of such camp, to order the removal of any patient or sick person to the Hospital or other place set apart for this purpose within the Camp, and any person receiving any order to effect such removal shall comply therewith, and anyone within the Camp obstructing any such Superintendent, his nominee, or the Medical Officer, in the removal of any such patient or sick person to such Hospital or ward shall be deemed to have contravened this regulation and shall be liable to the punishments set forth in the aforegoing Proclamation.

3. It is incumbent upon all inmates of the Camp to report to the Superintendent of the said Camp, or to his nominee, all cases of death, birth or illness within the said Camp, and which may come to the knowledge of such person.

4. (*a*) The remuneration for the services of any male inmate of a Camp under section 10 of the Proclamation shall be in the discretion of the Superintendent, but shall not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

(*b*) The following remuneration shall be paid to the owner of any cattle or vehicles requisitioned under the aforesaid section of the Proclamation :

(*a*) The sum of 1*s.* per diem per team of 8 or 10 oxen ; or,
1*d.* per diem for each ox, where less than 8 are requisitioned.

(*b*) The sum of 6*d.* per diem for each horse or mule.

(*c*) The sum of 3*d.* per diem for each donkey.

APPENDIX III.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1902.

	White.				White (deaths).			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natal	1,386	4,965	5,855	12,206	5	20	68	93
Cape Colony	23	57	197	277	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orange River Colony	7,137	16,156	18,447	41,740	108	283	459	850
Transvaal	10,326	23,384	26,443	60,153	56	284	522	862
Total	18,872	44,562	50,942	114,376	169	587	1,049	1,805

N.B.—These statistics are from 29th December to 1st February inclusive. All returns of children are in this table on the basis of under 12 years. For previous months the returns of children for Orange River Colony were on the basis of under 15 years.